The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE FORCED LOAN UPON FOREIGNERS.

Proceedings of the Government---Action of the American Minister.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

Since the departure of the last mail, the excitement regarding the forced loans has increased, until we are now apparently on the borders of an insurrection headed by the foreign commerce. The Government has seen fit to level all its animosity against those who oppose the decree of the 15th, and especially when they happen to be foreigners in this country. Shortly after the "card trick" shown us by the Government in proroguing the action of the decree without specifying any time, solely for the purpose of leading Mr. OTWAY to speak mildly of this Government in his first letters to the British Government, the time-table made its appearance. This was just on the eve of the departure of the last American mail, but too late for Mr. OTWAY to contradict what he had already written, by the English mail a few days previous, in consequence of the decree of prorogation.

The time allotted by the Government for collecting the first installment of the loan arrived a few days since, and since that time the streets have been filled with exciting rumors. In nearly every case, persons have refused to pay the loans quietly, and have protested in the most positive manner. Many, amongst whom are the Americans, have refused to pay or allow themselves to be embargoed, unless the Government made a formidable display of military power at their places of business. For two or three days the embargoes were carried on in this manner. But the Government seeing that a continual display of soldiers, might lead to disastrous results, they have put forth a most violent decree against those who offer resistance in any form. To give you some notion of this step, I give you below the decree:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The protection due to foreigners, their business and their property, in all civilized countries, should be as effectual and energetic as should be severe the measures of suppression, when one or several, led away by improper sentiments, or by a spirit hostile to established Governments, affect not to recognize their authority, and thus set a fatal example of disobedience to the laws.

The moment such a scandal is permitted, the rights of a nation as an independent people would be dispersed—even peaceful strangers would become the objects of national hatred, and pretexts would be multiplied for civil war, assuming still more hideous features than those which it already wears. Governments would thereby incur responsibility for their want of energy in punishing a crime which no one can pardon, who esteems the dignity of a country in a point of such delicacy and importance.

The intended execution of the law of the 15th May, with respect to the imposed contribution, has been devised with the utmost prudence and equity, and neither on account of the amount of the *cuotas* assigned to those foreigners who were not willing to furnish an exhibit of their property, nor for any other motive, ought it to have encountered a resistance which has already been converted into a strong provocative of disorder, which the Government cannot allow.

His Excellency, the President, has therefore consented that, inasmuch as the supreme authority has been set at defiance, in a public and alarming manner, your Excellency proceed, with all the energy which the circumstances demand, to warn those strangers who have resisted the embargo, unless sustained by the presence of an armed force, and also those who should not for the future observe a similar course, at once to leave the Republic, as men wanting in the respect which they owe to the country, and to the obligations which the law of nations imposes. You will also make them understand that their resistance is the more glaring from the fact that it has not been, and never can be, either directly or indirectly, countenanced by any of the foreign Ministers accredited near this Government.

Your Excellency, who well knows how reluctant this Government is to have resort to such measures against persons who have commercial or industrial establishments in this country, but which, nevertheless, cannot assume so immense a responsibility, will carry into effect the order of his Excellency, the President, with as little loss of time its importance demands.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty. CUEVAS.

His Excellency, the Governor of the District of Mexico.

MEXICO, June 16, 1858.

Already some ten tickets of leave have been granted in accordance with the above decree. Two of them have been given to Americans. Now, it must be understood that not only has Mr. FORSYTH, United States Minister to Mexico, solemnly protested against the decree of the 15th of May, but also advised his countrymen to pursue the very course here proposed to be punished by the Government. The Government, in view of these facts, had the passports of Mr. FORSYTH ready on the same day that the first passport was delivered to an American, for the Government stands in the general belief that Mr. F. could not remain in communication with the Government after it had not only violated treaty stipulations, but also punished American citizens *for following his advice*. But it appears that the American Minister has not demanded and will not demand his passports. It is believed by those more or less in his confidence that he will only suspend relations, and await the first favorable opportunity to renew, on some bargain of treaty. It is even doubtful if, after all the disrespect shown his country, his Legation and himself, he will close his Legation. It, therefore, will devolve upon the Government at Washington to force respect for treaties and American interests with this country.

This evening expires the time for the departure of those who are ordered out of the country. I believe most of them are preparing to leave, although it is possible the Government may break down in this ultra step, and they at the last moment will be relieved from taking the hard journey marked out for them in the orders of expulsion. They are ordered to leave by the way of Tampico, a journey of fifteen days from this city to that port at this season of the year.

From San Luis Potosi, I learn that some barbarities have been committed by the Government officials in enforcing the contributions in that place. Two English gentlemen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers for non-compliance with the mild request of the Government to borrow their money. One of them was cruelly beaten while in the ranks, and both are now in jail with an American citizen, who also refused to be plundered by a similar law to that of the forced loans. This has created some little excitement, and the British minister here has made a very strong demand of the Government which they have agreed to comply with, but which everybody knows they are unable to do, because the person who has committed these outrages is Gen. MIRAMON, and he is at this moment beyond the caprices of the Government. He holds in his hands the power of destroying the Government at a blow.

You will, therefore, see we are going from bad to worse every day, and if some kind hand is not extended to us before long, the foreigners in this country will be obliged to close up their affairs, and leave these poor creatures to rot upon their own dung-hill.

The war news of the country contains nothing of interest. No battles have been fought since last mail. MIRAMON is now marching with the entire force of the Government against ZUAZUA, who is with the troops of the frontier at Zacatecas.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 19—9 A. M.

The American Legation will close this forenoon some time. Foreigners will, therefore, be compelled to leave as per orders in hand.

Comments of the Press.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, June 15.

The topics of the day are almost exclusively absorbed by the collection of the contributions in this city. Great anxiety has been felt for the past few days, for fear of a resort to extreme measures. Fortunately, these have, so far, been averted, by the decision and precaution of the Government on one side, and by the well-tempered calmness of those embargoed on the other. The contributions, in many cases, have been enforced by embargo, put into execution by an armed force, owing to the unwillingness of business people to comply with the less forcible demands of the Government. Aggravated as this course of proceeding may appear, we hope the Government will be spared the alternative of using any destructive measures. The Government, we believe, does not contemplate any such result, for it well knows that whatever objections are raised, in the present case, to the ordinary mode of collecting taxes, have been made by and with the advice of foreign ministers. Their action, in the present case, is simply to give the greatest force possible to their protests against the payment of the contributions.

During yesterday, a report became current that several foreigners were to be exiled, on account of their action in cases of embargo. But few gave credit to this report, and it passed like the many others. This morning, however, we see it stated in one of the semi-official papers that the Government has really in contemplation the banishment of several foreigners. We shall hope to the contrary, and, for the present, desist further comment.

The official paper yesterday gives publicity to a statement that the entire Constitutional force in the region of Guadalajara has been dispersed. This, if true, is a most important event for the Government.

From San Luis we have nothing important. Gen. MIRAMON, with 4,000 men, has left the city, with a considerable force, to operate against the Federalists. Gen. OSOLLO was still in the city, at last advices. He was popular with everybody, as he appears to be everywhere he goes. From private letters, we learn that his departure from San Luis will be accompanied by many regrets, for, since his arrival there, order and quiet have prevailed.

From the Vera Cruz line we learn nothing positive. A slight insurrection had taken place at Jalapa. It was summarily put down, and the leaders of it shot, by orders of Gen. ECHEAGARAY. From Vera Cruz we learn nothing late.

Señor PAYNO contradicts the report that he is in any way mixing himself with the affairs of the Government of the day.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN PRESS.

Editor of the Extraordinary:

SIR: At a moment when a portion of the Mexican Press seems to be seized with a violent and sudden fit of that old phobia *Norte Americana*, which bad patriots and false philanthropists have in times past sought to make a chronic disease in the Mexican mind, will you allow a "North American" to meet with a few words of truth a brawling torrent of prejudice and folly?

The *Diario Oficial* and the *Diario de Arisos*, the first the full, and the second recognized as the semi-official organ of the existing Government, have taken the lead in exasperating this prejudice. Both hurl their anathemas at a "painted devil," the work of their own distempered fancies, and both seem envious of the bad reputation of filling the minds and hardening the hearts of their countrymen, with hatred and distrust of the only power on earth, at the same time capable and willing to befriend and to serve them.

When these editors allege that the United States, either Government or people, stand in the attitude of a great boa constrictor, distending its slimy jaws, with a voracious appetite, to swallow up this Territory, the independence and the nationality of Mexico, I tell these gentlemen, on my responsibility, as an American, that they allege what is, in whole and in part, utterly false. When they say that the Republic of the North is the natural enemy of the Republic of Mexico, they utter that which is stamped upon every page of the history of the two countries as a gross untruth. And in the propagation of these falsehoods among their countrymen, they prove themselves to be evil counsellors and blind guides, utterly ignorant of the true interests and of the actual wants and condition of their country, and blind as adders to the philosophy of the Mexican situation.

That these persons, and those who join in the chorus of their miserable cant about Anglo-Saxon rapacity, and the affinities and antagonisms of the "Latin race," give over their judgments to their passions and their reason to a childish spleen, I appeal to facts to prove They tell us, for instance, that the *North*, the selfish and barbarous *North*, is a vampire, thirsting to fatten itself on the heart-blood of Mexico. Meantime this blood-thirsty vampire is behaving towards Mexico with all the mildness, forbearance, and docility of a lamb. Why does not the ferocious creature pounce upon the prey it is so keen to destroy? Pray tell me, gentlemen "Latinists," what is to prevent it? Not, surely, Mexican union and fellowship, and strength—not the bright example of order, security, and stability, which Mexico is presenting to the world, to command its admiration and awaken its sympathy! I suppose, even the "Latinists" will not pretend that these are the barriers that stand, in invincible moral strength, between her and the Yankee "canalla." But perhaps it will be said, the greedy *North* is only awaiting a plausible excuse to gratify its bloody appetite. Let us glance at the long catalogue of American complaints against Mexico, and see if this excuse is wanting. First, then, since the war of 1856-7, the reclamations of American citizens against Mexico have been daily augmenting, and not a single one of importance has received respectable attention, much less payment and satisfaction. The Government of the United States has borne this with exemplary patience—so patiently that her own people justly complain of a cold neglect of its duties to them. Since that time 69 Americans, who had surrendered to Mexican troops, as prisoners-of-war, have been butchered in cold blood. Mexican soldiers have crossed our frontier line, and, in the dead of night, and on American soil, dragged four Americans from their beds and put them to death, and thrust a fifth into a Guaymas dungeon, where he is, at this moment, languishing. An American Consul has been taken from his Consulate in Mazatlan, and marched, between files of bayonets, to prison, for the offence of bravely defending the rights of an American ship-owner against a fraudulent collusion between the master of the vessel and another American who had come to Mazatlan for that purpose. Americans have been thrust into prison for refusing to give up their titles to property, bought under a solemn law of the land; an American has been seized and beaten in the streets of this capital by a military press-gang, because he asserted his American citizenship as a reason why he should not be forced into the army under the *leva*; American merchandise has been stopped by Mexican officers, enjoying the titles of Governor and General, on its way from the seaport to the interior, and confiscated for the uses of civil war; and American vessels have been boarded, fired into, and plundered by one of the belligerent parties. In a late report of an American Consul to his Government he declared that, within eighteen months, no less than 200 Americans had been thrown into prison in Lower California—the principal offence in their cases being that they *were Americans*. Thus have a multitude of cases of false imprisonment, gross personal injustice, and injuries to property, amounting to $10,000,000, been perpetrated by Mexican authorities, within ten years, and still the ferocious monster that is only awaiting a *pretext* to slake its thirst for aggression has hardly so much as growled at the innocent victim he is dying to devour. Surely this *Norte* is a most forbearing and amiable beast!

But how can any man, who values his reputation for sense or honesty, maintain what these "Latinists" do, when the nation has seen with its own eyes this same *Norte* turn its back upon this fair land, when, with 30,000 conquering troops, it held it within its military grasp? Does not that sublime instance of national forbearance and generosity strike dumb and confound, either as as imbeciles or knaves, those who dare maintain the theory of North American rapacity, and recklessness of neighboring national rights?

But we are pointed to Senator HOUSTON's motion and speech, for a protectorate: but we are *not* told that the American Congress refused to listen to it. As well might we condemn all Mexicans as recreant to their republican principles, because there are some of them weak enough to dream of reestablishing royal and imperial rule in this country.

Now, let me notice another instance of American forbearance—not deserving any particular credit in itself, but as in marked contrast with the "Latin" way of doing things.

A few weeks ago the *Heraldo* newspaper was fined and suspended, by Government edict, for publishing some verses complimentary to ORSINI, the Italian conspirator, who paid with his life the forfeit of an abortive attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The Mexican edict was based upon the officially-avowed reason that this Government could not permit anything to appear in the Mexican press that was offensive to a sovereign in amity with the Republic. The sin here was some harmless verses. Now for the other side. Not long since, the *Diario de Avisos* came out in an abusive and vindictive diatribe against the Government of the United States, "a sovereign" *also* "in amity with the Republic." The American Minister, taking the case of the *Heraldo* as an example of the freedom allowed to the press, and as a precedent, might well have called upon the Government to fine and suspend the *Diario*, for an insult tenfold greater to his country than that of the *Heraldo* to France. Why did not he do it? Simply because, with his barbarous North-American principles, he would as soon have thought of jumping into the sea from the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa, as to invoke the power of Government to punish a free press for the free expression of its opinions. But here is the difference between the barbarous North America and the boasted "latinity" of the blind guides. This same *Diario* gloats over the prospect of a war between Great Britain and the United States, and professes that it would applaud, with both hands, the most disastrous evil that could befall human well-being and human liberty in this world.

He sneers at the American Navy, and prays God the British may humble and thrash it. Now those who can afford to sneer ought to hold their heads and places high; and one would suppose that the *Latin* who can boast for his country's navy, the solitary little revolted steamer *Guerrero*, could scarcely indulge in the luxury. Time *was* when the Mexican navy did honor to itself and the flag it defended. This was in the war of the revolution against the mother country; and it was then that one of the Yankee "*cannalla*," one Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, led it to battle, to glory, and to victory.

But, Mr. Editor, to turn from the mischievous opinions of men, who have founded their principles in a besotted and senseless national antipathy, let me say a word of serious truth to the Mexican nation. You are utterly in error, Mexicans, as to the feelings and purposes entertained by the Government and people of the United States towards you and yours. Far from wishing you ill, they seriously commiserate the political disquiet which mars your happiness and prosperity, and converts this garden spot of earth into scenes of strife and carnage. They do not wish to destroy your nationality, nor to rob you of your soil; but they do ardently desire to see you happy, free, independent, strong in self government, and worthy the name of Republicans, which you bear, and of the glorious heritage with which God has blessed you. They are your friends, and wish you to hold them as such, and instead of using their great power to your prejudice, they are ready to lend you a strong arm to lean upon, and to help you out of the slough of grievous political troubles, in which, for forty years, you have wasted your strength, and sapped the foundations of your prosperity. I know you will find it hard to believe this, so long has the poison of slander and prejudice been distilled into your ears, by bad men, who have cloaked a base political selfishness under the garb of patriotism. But, believe it or not, *it is true*. I know my government and my countrymen, and I tell you *it is true*.

But there is another truth that, in candor, I may not withhold from you. And that is, that your blind guides are hurrying you on, so far as in them lies, to the very destiny which they profess so much to deprecate. Follow them, and you will arrive at that precipice of North American hostility, which is now but a figment of their brains; for there are wrongs and injustice which will tire the patience of magnanimity itself, and turn to hate and vengeance the warm flowing streams of friendship and sympathy.

Be just to yourselves, and be sure that your North American neighbors will be more than just to you.

AN AMERICAN.

The General News.

From the Extraordinary, June 10.

The news of the past few days is remarkably destitute of interest. From the interior we have reports of battles, but as yet these reports appear to have no foundation in fact. It is generally understood that ZUAZUA has abandoned his siege of San Luis and retired towards Zacatecas. We learn it is the intention of the General-in-Chief to pursue.

From Guadalajara we learn that the prospects are fair for an early encounter between the troops of the Government and those of Blanco and Degollado. The Government counts its force in Guadalajara at 3,000 men, under CASANOVA, one of the best of Mexico's Generals. It appears doubtful if the Federalists will be able to obtain any advantage in that quarter with their indifferent forces.

From Taluca we learn that a Federal force, under SABAS ITURBIDE, was, a few days since, in view of the place. We believe the Government is prepared for the Federalists in that quarter.

From the Vera Cruz line we learn of another defeat sustained by the Federal forces near the pueblo of Tezuitlan. The Government dispatches speak of many being killed, wounded, taken prisoners and dispersed.

To-day the decree proroguing the time for the collection of the contributions, in effect, expires. The course the Government will pursue is not known.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—Some time since the Government gave a privilege for the commerce of the interior to bring the goods now in store at Vera Cruz out of that unfavorable locality. At that time Gov. ZAMORA was supposed to be friendly to any arrangement which might favor the commerce of the country. It now appears that he is opposed to conceding the privilege for goods to leave Vera Cruz, in view, we dare say, of the advantages thereby accruing to the Government. All hopes, therefore, of any commercial interchanges between this and the principal seaport of the Republic are at an end, so long as parties hold their present violently antagonistic positions.

TOWN OF ZAMORA.—This town, in the State of Guanajuato, has been entered by 4,000 men from Morelia, under the command of Col. MENOCAL. They sacked the place pretty thoroughly, and committed other excesses, besides imposing heavy *loans*. They are reported to be provided with artillery, &c., and it is supposed will proceed to Guadalajara, to lend their aid to the federal leaders who are now gathering near that place.

GUADALAJARA.—The Government prints say that Gen. CASANOVA has gone from Guadalajara, with 1,000 men, against SANTOS DEGOLLADO, who is towards Colima, and that BLANCARTE has gone with an equal force against BLANCO, who was supposed to be at San Juan de los Lagos.

THE HUASTECA.—This portion of the State of Tamaulipas, which has been in rebellion to the Government, was pacified by the signing of a contract between Gen. RAFAEL MORENO, commandante of the State, and JESUS ANDRADE, the leader of the Federalist forces.

GUANAJUATO.—In the town of Guanajuato some persons have been detected in making political mischief, and have in consequence been exiled. The names of the exiles are LIC ANTONIO LEMUS, GUMESINDO OTERO, RAMON VACA and BARTOLO ANTILLON.

EEROTE.—The seige, we believe, still continues at Perote, although it has been reported that it had been abandoned by Gen. ECHEAGARAY. Firing, at last advices, continued. A large amount of shells had been thrown away in ascertaining the exact range.

PUEBLA.—From a private letter we learn that the rural police of the State is most inefficient at this time. Large bands of robbers rove over the State, committing all manner of excesses on private property. No person is safe upon the highways. The political condition of the State is unchanged.

TAMPICO.—It is said that Gen. MORENO has set at liberty all of the officers of GARZA, who were made prisoners in the late defeat which GARZA sustained. This is at variance with the proceedings in the interior.

OSOLLO.—According to official accounts, General-in-chief OSOLLO was seriously ill, at San Luis. He has sent here for a physician, and we learn that his wish has been complied with.

DURANGO.—The Government of the State of Durango has imposed a loan of $10,000, which it agrees to pay in one year, giving as security two shares in the cass de Moneda of that department.

SALVATIERRA.—This village has been occupied by the troops of Pueblita.

TEHUANTEPEC.—We learn that already work has been commenced on the road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in accordance with the grant made to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company. More vessels are on their way to the Isthmus, and, in a very short time, we may expect to see that portion of this Republic teeming with industry. The hotels, bridges, &c., necessary for the route, are already framed, and were ready to be shipped at last advices, so that no time will hereafter be lost in giving to the world the benefits of the line of travel, which has so long been closed by the warring of conflicting interests. Mexico will soon have, through her territory one of the busiest arteries of commerce on the globe.

OUR RAILROAD SURVEYS.—Mr. TALCOTT, with a party of his engineers, is now investigating the route between this place and Puebla. He is expected to reach this city some time during the present week.

THE ROBBERY IN PACHUCA.—We see that two persons, accused of committing a robbery of $1,800, in Pachuca, have been apprehended in this city, and lodged in prison.

United States Government Report on the New Patent Water-Proof Cartridge.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, April 30, 1858.

Colonel H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance:

COLONEL: I have been directed by the Honorable Secretary of War to try the *Safety Fuse Train Cartridge* of Messrs. GOMEZ & MILLS, of New-York City, and to report the facts appearing in the case, which I have the honor to do. The said Cartridge was presented and tried yesterday by firing with percussion caps 100 rounds, from a Sharpe's Carbine of 1848, during which and from the appearance of the Cartridge before the firing the following facts were observed:

CONSTRUCTION.

First—This Cartridge is a new application of the general principle of the Safety Fuse Train of Messrs. GOMEZ & MILLS, which was tried here and reported upon on the 10th of December last, by order of the Government. The powder in the Cartridges, which is white, is the same as that in the train. In this case it is enveloped in the spiral folds of a rectangular piece of musket cartridge paper about 1⅓ inch wide and 18 inches long. Around the spiral folds of this paper, in a cylindrical form, 1⅓ inch long and ⅜ inch in diameter, is an exterior envelope of cartridge paper tied to the base of the elongated ball, pinched at top and compressed as it were in a mould by great power at right angles to the axis, which is the general construction of the Cartridge.

Second—The average weight of the powder in the Cartridge was ascertained to be............35 grains.

Weight of its spiral paper............11 grains.

Weight of its outside paper............4 grains.

Weight of its ball............460 grains.

Total weight of Cartridge............510 grains.

POWDER.

Third—Its firing through the medium of an ordinary percussion cap never failed. Little or no flame was perceived at the muzzle. The intensity of the report of detonation, as well as the amount of smoke produced, were about one half of that produced by the same carbine fired with 55 grains of gunpowder.

Fourth—To ascertain the heating tendency of the composition, this Cartridge was fired 40 rounds, as above, simultaneously with another Sharpe's carbine of the same calibre, charged with 55 grains gunpowder and elongated ball. The result showed that the gunpowder heated the gun very considerably more than the powder of the Cartridge. Also, the fouling of the bore from the powder of the Cartridge, after firing 100 rounds, was very much smaller than the fouling of the same arm from gunpowder in 40 rounds. The powder is well suited for breech loading machinery, which would work easier and longer with it than with gunpowder.

Fifth—The quickness and force of the powder, judging from the following penetrations, were not sufficient to peel the ball, which kept the groove and presented its rotary motion, as was perceived by examining the balls which were recovered after firing.

PENETRATIONS.

Sixth—The mean penetration of 8 fires at 30 yards into inch seasoned white pine boards, 1¾ inches apart, was 9½ boards. The corresponding penetration from gunpowder cartridge was 8 boards of the same target. The effect, therefore, of this cartridge of 35 grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 65 grains of gunpowder.

CARTRIDGE WATER-PROOF.

Seventh—A number of rounds of this cartridge were laid in water from two to five minutes, and after being well soaked penetrated over seven boards in the above target, the cartridge never missing, notwithstanding its being wet.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. BELL, Major of Ordnance.

P. S.—Mr. GOMEZ deposited with me about fifteen feet of the Gutta Percha Submarine Safety Fuse Train.

It is a much superior article to that tried here on the 10th of December last, and appears to be perfect.

WM. H. BELL, Major of Ordnance.

This invention has been patented in the United States; also patents have been secured in Great Britain, France, and other countries in Europe. The inventors are desirous of effecting a sale of the patent right for the United States to the Government, or to a private Company, together with the peculiar machinery and material necessary for the complete construction of both the cartridge and the safety fuse train, and would call the attention of parties interested in breech-loading arms, powder manufacturers, and mining and blasting companies, to the superior advantages of these inventions over anything of the kind hitherto manufactured. For further particulars, address

GOMEZ & MILLS,
Inventors and Patentees.
Manufactory, No. 134 Mercer-street, New-York.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet and Lord Malmesbury's Dispatch—The Chinese Squadron—Bounty Land—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

I have the best authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the report that the President and Secretary of State differ in their views of Lord MALMESBURY's dispatch to Lord NAPIER. The President and the Cabinet are a unit on that subject, and they regard the question of the right of search or visitation as forever settled.

Dispatches from the *San Jacinto* have been received by the Government, dated Hong Kong, April 12. All well. The *Powhattan* had not arrived out.

The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue a circular giving the Department-construction of the new Bounty Land acts.

The Cabinet had a protracted meeting to-day, during which our relations with Mexico were discussed. Gen. CASS presented the dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH.

Col. COOPER, Adjutant-General, is slowly recovering from his late severe indisposition. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Minister FORSYTH, who, at latest accounts, was in correspondence with the Mexican Government on subjects growing out of the tax on property of American citizens. The point for demanding his passports had not yet been reached.

The contracts for supplying stationery for the Interior, War and Navy Departments have been awarded to BLANCHARD and MOHUN; for the State Department, to WM. F. BAILEY; for the Treasury Department, to FRANKLIN PHILP. All the successful bidders are residents at Washington.

The whole number of land warrants issued in June was 963, to satisfy which will require over 142,000 acres.

Secretary THOMPSON is organizing the commission to run the boundary line between Texas and New-Mexico. The exploration and survey cannot fail to be extremely difficult, as there are long stretches of country entirely destitute of water and vegetation.

CHARLES E. LINING, of South Carolina, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, in the place of O'HARA, deceased.

ADDISON M. SMITH and HORATIO N. TAFT, of New-York, have been appointed Assistant Examiners, and JOSEPH J. FALES, J. EDWARD HOLMES and J. W. SHUGART, Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office.

Vanderbilt and the Transit—How M. Belly was Cramped for the want of the Needful, and Doubled up by the Commodore—New Work on the Blow-pipe—Post-Office Appointments for New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

VANDERBILT has probably beaten because of his long purse and his fast ships. For three long weeks it was believed that M. BELLY had swallowed and digested MARTINEZ, having dressed him up in a *ragout* of French protocols and *billets des banque*. But while the Frenchman was "palavering," the Commodore was coming down with the dust, and it makes no difference in the world whether BELLY's stomach has rebelled and thrown up MARTINEZ and his Government, or whether the latter has rejected M. BELLY, he is done for, and his famous grant is not worth the snuff which the diplomacy expended upon it has cost. In the present state of the affair it would be hazardous to affirm that it is all settled beyond the reaction, repentance or retraction by the vascillating powers or weaknesses now uppermost in Central America. General YRISSARI declares that it cannot be, becaus the field was previously occupied by the old Shie Canal Company, and the White and Stebbins contract and charter. But if the General is a lawyer he knows that a great many public transactions are actually accomplished which cannot be legally done.

It is presumed that as between VANDERBILT and his precious sons-in-law and agents, on the one side, and WHITE, STEBBINS, YRISSARI and the treaty on the other, our Government will be neutral. There is one strong and controlling motive with the Nicaraguan Government strongly in favor of VANDERBILT and his arrangement. It is its fear and hatred of fillibusterism. VANDERBILT hates WALKER, his followers and his cause as deeply and thoroughly as any Nicaraguan can do. This he has attested by his acts, and he has given a bond to sincerity in the remembrance of his losses through the free-booters. It is undeniable that the active and decided hostility of VANDERBILT did more to reduce WALKER to fatal extremities, by the seizure of the lake and river boats, than any other agency. But for that act of vigor and policy, the "study for students" might have escaped the perils which then surrounded him.

In the meantime, and previous to the late important advices, the President had ordered all the large ships in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, to gather, at San Juan, for the purpose of striking terror into the minds of all foreign speculators in Transit schemes. There is no intention of repeating the valiant performance of Capt. HOLLINS, nor waging war against Nicaragua, but simply to show the sharp men from the other side of the water that we have the will and the means to guard the Isthmus as an American highway. This may not be exactly right upon the principles of VATTEL and PUFFENDORF, but it is sound policy, and just such a practical assertion of the Monroe doctrine as can alone amount to anything. It now remains to assure the States of Central America that this Government is as firmly resolved to protect them from the forms of piracy and robbery called fillibusterism, as it is to protect the right of way for Americans and their property over the lines of passage marked out by nature between the oceans. When this shall be done, the Government of the United States will have no greater difficulty in regulating the transit of the mails and troops through Nicaragua than through Pennsylvania.

A new edition of *Berzilius on the Blow Pipe* has been issued from the office of the Government organ. The *Blow Pipe* jubilates extravagantly over the conversation between Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DALLAS, in which, as the executive journal maintains, the British claim to the right of search and visit was distinctly abandoned by Lord MALMESBURY. This was done many years ago; it has happened many times before. The Earl of CLARENDON officially stated six or eight years since, and Lord ABERDEEN had said the same thing before, that no American ship was to be molested though known to be engaged in the Slave-trade, and that such a vessel, known to be such, could sail quietly through a whole fleet of British ships-of-war, though her decks were crowded with her human freight. Nothing more than that can have been said by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in any recent negotiation. All that we have gained in the late flurry has been, probably, a stipulation that greater care shall be taken than heretofore in boarding vessels bearing the American flag. To claim that any striking concession has been obtained or any great principle settled by our well-directed protests against the insults to our commerce, is simply to practice upon the "blow-pipe" of the central organ and to play upon the Anglophobia of the unterrified Democracy.

The Post-office appointments for the interior towns and cities of your State were settled upon by the President and the Postmaster-General on the 26th inst; but will not be proclaimed until the return of the latter from Philadelphia. As the choice of the President between competitors is yet only known by conjecture, it is, perhaps, premature to say that the Softs or Hards have triumphed. In truth, those factional distinctions, originating eleven years ago, have nearly died out and disappeared. The candidates and their friends have gone home; their papers are tied up with red strings and put away, and the cases are closed. About one-third of the officers have been reappointed. A.

The Indian Empire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 2.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, from Galway on the evening of the 19th June, called off Halifax harbor at 11 o'clock last, and landed Mr. MILES, of London, (who proceeds to New-York *viâ* Windsor and St. John,) and the mails for British North America She proceeds at 4 o'clock this morning for New-York.

A few days after leaving Galway the *Indian Empire* broke her port piston, but after eight hours delay continued her course with one engine. Had light westerly winds until the 24th, when she encountered a severe gale, which lasted 24 hours. The remainder of the passage was pleasant.

The *Indian Empire* reports having seen nothing of the telegraph fleet. Met twelve large icebergs east of Cape Race.

She brings Dublin papers of the 19th, but no later intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Gen. Johnston on his way to Salt Lake City—Arrival of Col. Hoffman and Capt Marcy at Camp Scott—The Mormons gone to Provo—Letter from Major McCulloch.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 2, 1858.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated the 28th ult. by the U. S. Express to Booneville, says: The Salt Lake mail arrived here to-day, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 12th inst. Gen. JOHNSTON was to start for the city on the 13th, with three thousand men in columns. The army will enter the valley *viâ* Soda Springs, on Bear River. Col. HOFFMAN had arrived at Camp Scott, with his men and officers in good health and spirits. Capt. MARCY's command had arrived from New-Mexico with 1,500 loose mules.

Commissioners MCCULLOCH and POWELL had started for the city in company with Governor CUMMING and Postmaster MORRELL. Col. HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory Left Camp Scott on the 10th inst. for Salt Lake City. There was quite a diversity of opinions at Camp Scott as to what course the Mormons would pursue in regard to allowing the troops to enter the Valley.

The Mail party passed about three hundred Mormons, with horses and mules and well-armed, but they would give no information as to where they were going, or what they intended doing. Fifty Mormons, who had escaped from the Valley, were met at Platte Bridge, wending their way to the States. Twelve companies of cavalry or dragoons were met near Fort Laramie, and they had passed General HARNEY and Colonel MAY encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Little Blue. A large number of troops were encamped on the Big Blue. Colonel MORRISON and his command were at the Little Blue

The Mail party also met supply trains between the fourth and fifth crossing of the Sweet Water. Col. SANDERS was at South Pass, and was on the eve of starting on the exploration of the wagon road from that place to Fort Hall.

The report that the Mormons had removed their families to Provo is confirmed. It is not known whether BRIGHAM accompanied the Mormons or remained in the city. The Mormons have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian Possessions, as anticipated by the authorities at Washington, but would do so next Spring if any but Mormons are placed there to govern them.

WM. MCCANN, agent of Messrs. RUSSELL & MAJORS, was drowned, on the 17th inst., in Laramie Creek.

A great many deserters from the army were met on the route. The streams were all very high and rising.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2.

The Government has received a letter from Major BEN MCCULLOUCH, dated Camp Scott, in which he states as his belief, that one of the reasons why the Mormons deserted their habitations was to guard their women from the apprehended excessive gallantry of our soldiers, and, besides, that the leaders resorted to this exodus to keep the people together, and prevent the disaffected Saints from throwing themselves on the army for protection. The Mormons, he says, do not believe the army has orders or authority to pursue them, and hence congratulate themselves that they are out of harms' way from that source. Colonel MCC. says that a small force of the Mormons is still in Salt Lake City, ready to fire it, perhaps, in the event of the approach of the army. He thinks a great mistake has been committed in permitting the Mormons to gather their crops, as this, while it strengthened them, diminished relatively the power of the military forces. It was still reported that the Mormons were going to Sonora, but upon this full reliance could not be placed. The belief is that the place of refuge has long ago been selected. MCCULLOUCH and the other Peace Commissioner, Gov. POWELL, were going at once to Salt Lake, but not with the army. Their powers are superior to either those of Gov. CUMMING or Gen. JOHNSTON.

Movements of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 2.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth to the 30th ult., by United States Express to Booneville, say that telegraphic advices have been received at Fort Leavenworth from Washington announcing the departure of a special messenger with dispatches from the War Department for General HARNEY. On the receipt of the dispatches, which are understood to relate to the division of the columns now on the march, an express will be sent forward immediately to overtake the head-quarters, which were last reported within forty miles of Fort Kearney.

Advices from Fort Laramie to the 18th ult. contain nothing of interest. Gov. DENVER is expected at the garrison to-day, and on his arrival will be received with military honors. His visit is undoubtedly connected with the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Scott, and with the view of concerting measures to replace them. It is said the Governor deprecates the removal of the force from the Fort, and does not deem the proper moment arrived for such action.

Fires.

THE PROPELLER NORTH AMERICA CONSUMED BY FIRE.

DETROIT, Friday, July 2.

The propeller *North America*, engaged in the lighthouse service, took fire in Lake St. Clair last night, and was totally consumed. The crew, consisting of twelve persons, and two passengers, jumped overboard and were saved. The vessel was owned in Cleveland, and valued at $22,000, and is said to be insured for $17,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 2.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the extensive lumber yard of VAN VLECK, CHURCHILL & PARKER, situated on the Erie Canal, at the foot of Hospital street, consuming two million feet of pine lumber, and the entire contents of the yard. The property was valued at $30,000, and insured for $18,000 in the following companies: Buffalo Mutual, $5,000; Etna and Charter Oak, Hartford City; New-Haven, and Hampden, Mass., about $2,500 each.

About 300 cords of wood in the yard adjoining, belonging to MESMER & WEILS, was also destroyed. It was valued at $1,000; no insurance.

The lumber in HOWCUTT & STEWART's yard, also adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; no insurance.

Several adjoining buildings, with a canal-boat loaded with wood, were also destroyed.

ETON's planing mill and INGERSOLL's paper mill, though on fire several times, were saved by the exertions of the firemen.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to fire buildings in other parts of the city, while the above was burning.

JACK SMITH, a fireman, went into convulsions from the excessive heat, and will probably die.

The Hon. S. S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner, lies very low with fever at Erie, Pennsylvania. His symptoms are more favorable this morning, but he is still in a critical condition.

FIRE AT UNION CITY, CONN.

WATERBURY, Friday, July 2.

The hoe factory of E. C. TUTTLE & Co., with the wheel shop and the Malleable Iron Co.'s works, at Union City, about four miles below this city, were burned to the ground early this morning. The property was insured for $15,000, which will not cover the loss.

FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 2.

A fire broke out in the new Assembly Buildings, on the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets. The principal sufferers are OBER & Co., druggists, loss $12,000—insured in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia; and J. B. SCHABRON, liquor dealer, loss $3,000. The Assembly room was damaged to the extent of $6,000. The steam fire engine was at the fire, and did great service. The fire was accidental.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet—The Weather

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday—P. M.

The Telegraph line between this city and the Bay of Bull's Arm, at which point the Cable is to be landed, is now in good order. The steamer *Porcupine* is stationed off the mouth of the Bay, and will remain there until the *Niagara* arrives, when she will pilot her in and assist in landing the Cable. The *Niagara* is momentarily expected.

The weather this afternoon is dull, but not unfavorable for the telegraph fleet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 2—10 P. M.

There is as yet no appearance of the *Niagara* at the Bay of Bull's Arm. No further dispatch will be sent to-night, unless she should be signaled.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Statement of the Members who were Refused Regular Letters of Dismissal.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

In popular governments, and in voluntary associations of whatever kind, where wrong is done to an individual or a minority, through the forms or the fictions of law, it is manifest that the ultimate remedy for the aggrieved party is a submission of the grievance to the great tribunal of public opinion. The injury inflicted, in its last consequences, is to vitiate or destroy the social position and standing of the sufferer. To the uninterested and impartial world whose coöperative judgment is thus virtually invoked by the tenant of power, the otherwise helpless minority must therefore make known the wrongs laid upon them, if they would avert the injury and maintain the integrity of their acts.

These self-evident truths impel the undersigned to submit to the judgment of the professed disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ the action of the Church of the Puritans in the City of New-York, on our requests for "Letters of dismission and recommendation" to other Churches. Our appeal is made to this tribunal of the last resort, as our only remedy agains the natural, as well as intentional, result of their action; and because, if we have been wronged, the whole brotherhood of Christ have been wronged in us. "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."

For reasons, of the sufficiency of which we have never entertained a doubt, the undersigned, with other brethren who have since withdrawn from the Church, and with several members of the Society not connected with the Church, addressed a private letter to the pastor, Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., under date of April 27, 1857, "suggesting the expediency of his tendering the resignation of the pastorate." This letter he chose to submit to the Church. A controversy ensued, which has since been made public, and to which it is not needful that we here do more than allude. This controversy might and should have been confined to the Church itself. But the manner in which the pastor brought our letter to the notice of the congregation, and the subsequent publication of a report from a Committee of the Church, attributing to us motives which we had solemnly disavowed, compelled us, in self-defence, to publish a Narrative of the proceedings of the Church, together with a letter to the members, explanatory of the position we had thought it duty to assume. The report of the Committee had been industriously and widely circulated, not only through the religious and secular press, but even in letter form. Notwithstanding our earnest endeavors, so effectually had the poison been diffused through the public mind by these agencies, combined with personal effort, both in the pulpit and private intercourse, that even to the present hour we are both misrepresented and misunderstood as to the motives which promoted our original letter to the pastor.

Although in the very letter itself (of April 27, 1857) to the pastor, we were specially careful to say that we maintained equally with himself the freedom of the Pulpit for the discussion of all questions of a moral nature, and subsequently in the meetings of the Church, in our *Narrative* and through the public Press, have disclaimed the Slavery question in any of its aspects, as at issue between us, yet have the Church itself, in its reply to our *Narrative*, the members of the Church in private intercourse, and the pastor both in private and public, maintained that his course on this topic was the cause of our action.

Thus situated, we sought, but we sought in vain, from the Church, for the reference of the whole matter to an impartial Council, before whom the truth might be elicited, and our action vindicated. Instead thereof, the Church renewed the warfare upon us through the Press, and in the month of November last issued, in reply to our *Narrative*, an elaborate pamphlet, the ingenuity of whose arguments is only eclipsed by its irrelevant and imaginary facts.

The provocation was strong to expose these sophistries and errors; so strong, indeed, that we prepared a review of this second publication of the Church. Anxiously and prayerfully did we discuss the propriety of continuing this strife with brethren; finally concluding, that if, by possibility, our exposure of the true character of this reply might wound the Saviour in the person of even the humblest of his professed friends, it were better for us to suffer by our silence, than to vindicate ourselves at such a cost We, therefore, unanimously resolved to rest ourselves on the statements that we had already placed before the Christian public, unless further wrongs on the part of the Church should relieve us from all responsibility for the effects of a thorough examination of the various matters in dispute between us. Without further pursuing the discussion before the public, we resolved quietly to withdraw from the Church, and seek elsewhere for Christian fellowship and instruction.

Out of that decision a new controversy has arisen. Conscious of rectitude of intention ourselves, we supposed that the Church would willingly close the controversy by giving us the usual letters of dismission and recommendation to other churches. And we adopted this course the more readily, as affording the Church the only opportunity of an honorable extrication from the dilemma in which we saw that they were involved.

The thoughtful mind will at once perceive that, if after the issue of the *reply* of the Church, we had simply asked for letters without a word in response to its allegations, our silence would have been taken as an acquiescence in the sufficiency of their answers to our reasonings and statements. This we could not permit; and, therefore, endeavored to meet the contingency by a communication to the Church, accompanying our requests for letters. This communication we made to the Church alone, and carefully guarded against its appearance in print.

The correspondence with the Church thus commenced, has now culminated; and we do not feel ourselves at liberty longer to withhold it from the examination of the Christian public.

Our applications for letters were made in the month of February last, each individual addressing the clerk separately, and making no remarks aside from the usual form of request. These applications, however, were accompanied by a joint letter, of which we here present a literal copy:

To the Church of the Puritans:

The undersigned members of the Society or Church of the Puritans, and either signers of the letter of the 27th of April last (1857) to the Pastor, or acquiescing in its request and propriety, disclaim all responsibility for the unhappy controversy occasioned by the unauthorized public use of that private letter; designed as it was expressly to prevent the notoriety in regard to our internal church relations which has since occurred.

Assuming that both our Pastor and the Church desired to know the truth, and to do what the truth required, we proposed to refer all matters occasioning the differences between us, including those of a personal nature, to a *mutual council*, according to Congregational usage, and the rules of our Church—the only protection for an aggrieved minority in our denomination. But the Pastor and Church, three several times, refused us this measure of peace, involving some of our dearest rights whether as members or church officers.

That our motives and position might not be misunderstood by the Church, or by the public, which had been advised of our movement through the Press, we issued our Narrative, Protest, and Letter of July 15, 1857, to the Church. These documents, we grieve to say, have been greatly *misrepresented* in a pamphlet Reply of 76 pages, prepared by a Committee of five, all of whom, with one exception, (to use their own language toward the three Deacons,) had recently "come from another denomination;" the exception being the Chairman and author of part of the reply, Rev. J. P. WARREN, late of Connecticut

In charging the deacons with "Presbyterian tendencies," all of whom were educated in New England churches, and a portion of whom were in the Church of the Puritans at its organization, the Committee forget that two of their own number, Messrs. E. W. CHESTER and F. W. KING, had recently worshiped with several churches of that "other denomination"; that another, Mr. D. FAIRBANKS, at the time the Committee was appointed, was only two months from the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, and that the last, the Rev. Prof. MARTIN, coming from the Albany Presbytery, had been a member less than a week. The Committee seem also to have forgotten that the pastor himself came to us from the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, and from the editorship of a Presbyterian paper.

The reply of this singularly-constituted Committee, purporting to speak in the name of the Church, concludes with a "call upon the brethren who have done us and our Pastor this great wrong, (to wit the publication of the letter of July 15,) to reconsider their act." Thus called upon to "reconsider our act, and to redress the wrong" of our statements, we should be justified in entering upon a full and detailed exhibition of the abundant evidence in our possession, which impelled us to address the letter of April 27th to our Pastor, and that of July 15 to the Church; but for the sake of peace we purposely refrain from this review, as well as from any particular exposure of the numerous sophistries and misstatements of the reply. This *reply* was sanctioned by the Church after a single reading, without question or discussion, and in the face of our solemn protests, made at the time of its presentation, and was immediately published to the world *with an appendix of private letters and other documents, which were not even submitted to the Church.*

The Committee indeed admit that there has not been a unanimity of judgment in the majority of the Church, and that individuals were only deterred from moving amendments by reasons aside from the merits of the case. Time will vindicate us; and if the real facts are ever brought to light, some of you, if not all, we cannot but think, will be led to repentance for sanctioning this publication.

We are constrained then, summarily, to say that this "Reply" misrepresents the position assumed, both in the Protest of the Deacons, and in our Narrative and Letter to the Church; it imputes to us motives which we have repeatedly disclaimed; it introduces, for proof of its statements, letters and documents of long prior date, having no relevancy to the matter under notice; and, notwithstanding its length, omits some things bearing on questions of veracity between pastor and individuals, absolutely essential to elicit and establish the truth.

Whilst your Committee, however, pronounce some of our allegations "absolutely untrue;" whilst they charge us with the suppression of facts, and endeavor with sophistical art to convict us of inconsistencies, they yet say of us, in your name, "We have made no arraignment against them, and pronounce no impeachments; so far as their formal standing in the Church is concerned it remains as it has heretofore been."

In reconsidering our acts we do not see that it will be for peace and the promotion of holy and gracious affections in ourselves or in you, that our connection with the Church of the Puritans should longer be continued. How can two walk together except they be agreed? "Separation," as we said in our letter to Dr. Cheever, is "sometimes the rule of peace." And in separating from that portion of the family of our blessed Lord which has so long owned most of us as members, we desire to do it in the spirit of the patriarch who was willing to go to the right hand if his kinsman preferred the left, or to depart to the left if he chose the right.

Believing that the Christian community are weary of this strife in the House of God, we trust that it may suffice for all candid men, *that we here re assert, on our responsibility as Christians, the substantial accuracy of all the statements* in our narrative, protest, and letter of July 15; many of which the Committee have not even attempted to controvert, and *all of which, with our proof, we repeatedly offered, but without success, to submit to an impartial tribunal.* But to avoid the scandal which might attend a further exposure of wrong doing, we are willing rather to suffer wrong than to assert the right at the expense of the peace of Zion, and the character and public usefulness of mistaken brethren.

The Church of the Puritans, its Pastor and people, have been very dear to us all. Some of us assisted in laying the foundation-stones of this Zion; some of us have served it in office, as the confidence of our brethren intrusted it to our hands; others of us have contributed of the means wherewith the Lord has prospered us, to the erection and preservation of its temple and the support of its temple service; all of us have rejoiced in its prosperity, and, we may say, without vain boasting, its welfare has been the theme of our closets and the burden of our prayers in the great congregation. Here, too, some of us first consecrated ourselves and our offspring to Him who died for our redemption; here, likewise some of us have experienced the support of Christian sympathy, and the condolence of fraternal love in sore bereavements and trials.

You will not wonder, therefore, that in parting from you, we feel like those driven from home and all its endeared remembrances and long-cherished associations.

We love the free institutions of our favored New-England; we love and shall ever vindicate the freedom of the *Pulpit*, neither more nor less than the freedom of the *Pews*; we love Christian courtesy and charity in both Pastor and people, and, if in our efforts to establish and secure these cherished principles and forms, we are disappointed and are compelled to sunder our connection with a Church and Society we have so long served and loved, and to seek instruction elsewhere, as many of our early associates in the Church have already done, we leave these endeared relations with the consciousness of having done or tried to do "what we could" for the best interests of the Church and the denomination.

Finally, brethren, we commend you to God and the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you all an inheritance among those who are sanctified, and may the God of love and peace be with you.

O. E. Wood,
E. M. Kingsley,
I. K. Johnson,
Henry A Hurlburt,
Samuel T. Hyde,
J. Linsley, M. D.,
S. J. Bacon,
R. N. Havens,
Albert Cheesebro,
L. N. Cowley,
E. C. Wilcox,
Richard Brown,
A. T. Dwight,
F. E. Mather,
Chas. H Isham,
Edward J. Owen,
Wm. Way,
Jno. N. Bradley,
Stephen Paul,
S. Conover, Jr.,
Samuel Churchill,
Edw'd M Morgan,
Samuel Isham,
Elisha Peck,
Wm. B. Isham,
W. S. Thomoson,
J. Walter Camp.

The joint letter to the Church, together with our several applications to the clerk, were, by our direction, sent to him by Mr. Kingsley with the following explanatory note:

New-York, Feb 26, 1858.

F. W. King *Clerk, &c., Dear Sir:* I hand you herewith written requests from sundry members of the Church of the Puritans for letters of dismission from that Church and of recommendation to other churches.

You will oblige the applicants by having these, their requests, presented at the first Church meeting after receipt hereof, and when the letters are obtained by inclosing *all* of them to my address, holding me responsible for their proper distribution.

Accompanying these individual applications you will please find a document bearing the signatures of several members of the Church or Society, which you will also present to the Church at the same time, or at its first regular business meeting.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

After the delay of several weeks, we were addressed by the Clerk, through Mr. Kingsley, as follows:

New-York, March 18, 1858.

E. M. Kingsley, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been directed by the Prudential Committee of the Church of the Puritans, to request the brethren who have applied for letters of dismissal and recommendation, to appoint a Committee of three or five of their number, to meet the Prudential Committee, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Infant-school room, to confer together on the subject of their applications. I communicate this request to you, as the applications were received through you.

Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK W. KING, Clerk.

To which Mr. Kingsley replied by our direction, as follows:

New-York, March 22, 1858.

F. W. King, Esq., Clerk of Prudential Committee.

Dear Brother: Your letter of the 18th instant, wherein you request "the brethren who have applied for letters of dismissal and recommendation, to appoint a Committee from their number to meet the Prudential Committee to confer together on the subject of their applications," has been received, and laid before those brethren for their action.

Having carefully, and with prayer, considered the subject-matter of your letter, we are unanimous in the opinion that it is inexpedient to meet the Prudential Committee for the purpose of conferring "on the subject of their (our) applications;" and for reasons so obviously proper, that we are sure they will commend themselves to the approval of the Prudential Committee.

In the first place, our applications are *before the Church.* The Church has assumed the consideration and decision of the subject, and consequently the Prudential Committee, in their official capacity, have no authority in the premises. Again, when the meeting was adjourned, at which our requests for letters were presented, a resolution of censure, growing out of our applications, was under consideration, (as we are credibly informed,) and has not yet been finally acted on. On these considerations, without alluding to others at present less prominent, we feel constrained to decline the proposed conference, however much we might, under other circumstances, find pleasure in receiving and responding to such a request.

I remain, dear Brother, yours very truly,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

At length the clerk addressed Mr. Kingsley, inclosing the decision of the church on our applications in the following terms:

New-York, April 8, 1858.

E. M. Kingsley, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* On the 26th of February last I received through you "written requests from sundry members of the Church of the Puritans for letters of dismission from that church and of recommendation to other churches."

The requests of the members were duly presented to the church, and objections having been made to the granting of letters to the brethren applying for them, an adjourned meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolution were adopted, a copy of which is herewith furnished to you.

No objections having been made to the granting of letters to the female members who have applied for them, such letters are herewith sent to you.

To the male members I have issued letters in the form prescribed by the resolution above mentioned, which also I send to you in accordance with the request in your note of Feb. 26, 1858.

The copy of the preamble and resolution is sent to you for the information of all the brethren, from several of whom I received the assurance that one copy would suffice for all. Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK W. KING,
Clerk of Church of Puritans.

INCLOSURE.

Whereas, Sundry members of this church have asked letters of dismission and recommendation to other churches; and,

Whereas, It is known that there are difficulties existing between said members and the church, growing out of a letter addressed by some of them to our pastor, in April last, this church, in acceding to the request of those brethren, deem it due to themselves to accompany their action by the following declaration:

The matters at issue between them and the church were fully considered in a published document adopted by the church on the 5th of November, in which our views were presented at length. Those views we have seen no reason to alter.

We had hoped that on careful reconsideration our brethren would have seen their error, and have been ready to make such concessions as were due to us, and would have been honorable to their own Christian magnanimity. We regret that they have not done so; that even in applying for their letters they have reaffirmed their former statements, and that, too, in a manner little calculated to soothe the feelings of their brethren. It is our great grief that better counsels and a gentler spirit should not have prevailed.

Nevertheless, the church are not disposed to make the wrongs received by them and their pastor the rule of their conduct in return. So far as we have been injured we can forgive; and if said action of our brethren involve *more* than an injury to *us*, we are willing to leave that to a higher tribunal. We refer both to their own consciences and to the review of the final day.

With this brief statement of our position and sentiments, and with earnest prayers that the blessing of God may rest both upon the church and our brethren who now leave us, it is hereby

Resolved, That the clerk of the church be directed to furnish said members a copy of the above declaration, together with the following certificate:

"This certifies that A. B. is a member of the church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such is, at his own request, dismissed, with the view to unite with the —— Church, and that when received by them his connection with this church will be dissolved."

A true copy from the Records.
FREDERICK W. KING, Clerk.

The action of the Church received our most careful consideration. It is only needful here to remark that the result to which we arrived was embodied in a letter, addressed by our direction to the Church, by Mr. Kingsley, and which we here present:

New-York, April 19, 1858

F. W. King, Esq., Clerk of Church of the Puritans:

Dear Sir: The brethren whose names appear in the accompanying letters of dismissal from the Church of the Puritans, after serious consideration, feel constrained to return them to the Church, and, in compliance with their wishes, I submit some of the reasons which have impelled us to this decision.

It is painful to assume a position which may possibly further complicate our relations to the Church, especially at a time of such general and deep religious interest; and, were no questions of duty or principle involved in our action, we should at once accept the letters, and seek elsewhere that peace and Christian fellowship for which we long.

Under ordinary circumstances, the differences between these letters and the printed form in constant use since the organization of the Church would be immaterial. But the vote of the Church tells plainly that they were designed to be exceptional to the rule, which also is confirmed by the regularity of those sent to the female members of our families. It will not be denied that the mutilated letters, with the explanatory preamble and resolutions, were intended as a *quasi* censure upon us, for our transmission of the letter of April 27, 1857, to the Pastor, and for the subsequent publication of our protest, narrative, &c. We cannot, therefore, in good conscience, present these letters to other Churches, as clean, for they were not intended so to be. Is it right that the Church should thus expect us to present to other portions of the family of Christ this authenticated evidence of our impeached standing with yourselves?

But assuming that we present these credentials as our claim for Church fellowship elsewhere, candor requires that we state the circumstances under which they were granted, and this necessarily involves the whole history of our relations to the Church and its pastor. The Church of the Puritans would then be on trial before every judicatory where we might appear. Should these judicatories regard our differences with you as of no moment, the Church would virtually stand before the Christian public reproved and condemned; while on the other hand, were they to reject our applications, it would be equivalent to a recognition of the irregularity of the letters, although on their face pronouncing us "in regular standing." We do not deem it consistent with Christian dignity or propriety, instrumentally to place either the Church or ourselves in so equivocal a position. We also submit that the Church having solemnly resolved that we are in "*regular* standing," cannot with consistency refuse us *regular* letters.

Moreover, our united letter to the Church which accompanied our applications for dismissal certificates, does not appear on the records of the Church, although the resolutions, of which you have sent us a copy, and which were designed as a rejoinder, are displayed at large on the minutes. Our acceptance of the letters, therefore, would be in the nature of a *confession of judgment,* for the examination, remark and knowledge of coming generations. Should we be required, even in appearance, to acknowledge the disgrace which the Church would thus attach to our names and perpetuate by its records?

We have desired to relieve the Church of any embarrassment growing out of the course we have felt it our duty to pursue in regard to the pastorate. In this spirit we asked for letters of dismissal and recommendation, to which we considered ourselves entitled. Our request has been, in effect, denied. Nevertheless, with this brief statement of our views, we place again before the Church our request for letters in the usual form, and respectfully ask the Church to consider the matter at its first regular business meeting. If, on a reconsideration, the Church see proper to grant this, our rightful request, we shall anticipate, with heartfelt satisfaction, an earlier termination of this unhappy controversy.

Praying that you may be guided to a right decision by the Spirit of grace and wisdom,
I remain, on behalf of the applicants,
Yours, respectfully,
E. M. KINGSLEY, Chairman.

P. S.—I retain, for the present, the certified copy of the preamble and resolution, for our information and guidance.

By request, I also retain in my hands the letters which are regular, and in the printed form, until the Church shall take further and final action on those now returned.
E. M. K.

A meeting of the Church was held in the month of May, at which a Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. E. W. Chester, Charles Abernethy and Dexter Fairbanks, to whom was referred our communication of April 19, and the whole subject of our applications. The result of their deliberations was embodied in a report, submitted by them to the Church, at a meeting held June 16, and which report we now subjoin:

REPORT OF MESSRS. CHESTER, ABERNETHY AND FAIRBANKS TO THE CHURCH.

The Committee to whom was referred a resolution offered by Mr. Fairbanks, at a meeting of the Church on the 7th of May last, with instructions to inquire into and report the facts relating to the subject matter of the resolution, and to recommend such course of action as in their judgment would be proper, respectfully report,

More than a year since a number of the members of this Church united in an effort to induce the Pastor to resign his charge. Their communication to him on the subject was laid before the Church by the Pastor, and was rebuked by a strong vote expressing the confidence of the Church in him and their resolution to sustain him.

At the following annual meeting of the Church certain alterations were made in its standing rules, and that relating to the deaconship was changed, limiting the time of office to a term of years. At the election, the deacons in office, they having taken part in the attempt to remove the Pastor, were superseded by others, elected with almost entire unanimity.

It was but reasonable to expect of the dissatisfied members, that, finding themselves in a small minority, they would acquiesce in the judgment of the majority or quietly withdraw. Instead of this they prepared, printed and circulated by thousands through the country, a pamphlet of a slanderous and vituperative character, intended to bring odium upon their Pastor and upon the Church of which they were members.

The proper course of the Church, as it seems to your Committee, then was, to deal with these brethren for the offence thus committed. Had the allegations in this pamphlet been truthful and uncolored, the authors and publishers, as members of the Church, would have been guilty of an inexcusable breach of their covenant obligations, in attempting, in this mode, to injure the character of a Gospel minister, and to bring into disrepute the Church with which they were in covenant. If the parties believed that they had cause of complaint, they should have sought a remedy in the mode which the Gospel, usage and right principle, concur in pointing out. And had those parties been brought to trial there was no possibility of justifying their course. But it was natural that the Pastor of the Church, thus publicly assailed in his good name, should be anxious to have a defence presented before the same tribunal to which the disaffected members had appealed. Yielding to his wishes, instead of bringing the offenders before the judicatory to which they were amenable, the Church prepared and sent forth to the public, a calm and well-considered refutation of the slanders which had been put in circulation. It was hoped by many, that some, at least, of those who had united with the disaffected members, under erroneous views of the facts, would be led by this to return to their duties and to recognize anew their covenant obligations. Instead of this they absented themselves from the services of the Church and after some months, about the close of February or early in March last, applied for dismission from this Church and for letters to several other Churches in the vicinity. The application instead of being in the usual mode of individual members asking to withdraw from one Church for the purpose of uniting with another, was accompanied by a joint letter in which they reaffirmed the charges contained in their pamphlet, and used language highly disrespectful to the Church whose recommendation they sought. This course on their part necessarily brought the matter before the Church for its action. Still, unwilling to deal with those offending brethren with the rigor that to many seemed a positive duty, and in consideration of the fact that the parties and the circumstances were known to the Churches with which they proposed to unite, the Church determined to dismiss them, as at their own request, and to certify their regular standing with a view to their uniting with the Churches to which they had asked letters. This was all that any member has a right to demand. It was all that in good conscience, and with the extreme of Christian forbearance, could be done in such a case. The resolution referred to authorized the Clerk to give the applicants a letter in the following form, to wit:

"This certifies that A. B. is a member of the Church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such is, at his own request, dismissed, with the view to unite with the —— Church, and that when received by them his connection with this Church will be dissolved."

In accordance with this resolution, letters were sent by the Clerk to the applicants. Instead of their being presented to the Churches indicated, they were afterwards, about the 19th of April, returned to the Clerk, with a communication, apparently from a meeting of the applicants, signed "E. M. Kingsley, Chairman." The letters were sent to them a second time, and were again returned, accompanied by a letter signed with their individual names, referring to and authenticating the communication of Mr. Kingsley as their joint act.

These papers, as well as the communications and applications referred to, accompany this report. The position of the applicants, and the form in which they have chosen to make their demand for dismission from their Church relations, are anomalous. They came in a *quasi* corporate body, evidently intending, by the aggregation of their numbers, to deal with the Church not as individuals but as a combined body. In a like mode of action they send back the letters and assume to prescribe the form in which they shall be written. The Church cannot, with propriety, tolerate this. The Church, when the subject was before them, might well have treated the action of the applicants as a secession, have stricken their names from its rolls, and disavowed all further responsibility for them as professing Christians. They have now, in still acting towards the Church as a combined and aggregate body, rather than as individual members, in the opinion of your Committee, made such a course still more proper. Yet, disposed to throw no obstacle in the way of their uniting with other Churches in the vicinity who may choose to receive them, your Committee recommend that letters be given them, bearing date on this day, certifying that they are dismissed in regular standing, at their own request, to such Churches as they may choose to have named in their several certificates.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved; That O. E. Wood, E. M. Kingsley, J. K. Johnson, Henry A. Hurlburt, Jered Linsly, R. N. Havens, Albert Chesebro, L. N. Cowley, Richard Brown, A. T. Dwight, F. E. Mather, Edw'd J. Owen, William Way, Stephen Paul, J. Conover, Jr., S. Churchill, E. M. Morgan, W. S. Thompson, Elisha Peck, William B. Isham, E. C. Wilcox, and J. W. Camp, on behalf of themselves and their families, having applied for dismission from this Church, they are hereby dismissed from their connection herewith.

Resolved, That the Clerk send to the applicants certificates in the form following, to wit:

This certifies that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such, at his own request, is dismissed with the view of uniting with the —— Church, or such other as he shall apply to for that purpose.

Resolved. That (A B and C, parties named in the first resolution,) having applied for dismission from this Church, and having been dismissed at their own request, are deemed no longer members of the same, or in any way subject to its watch and care.

All which is respectfully submitted.

New-York, June 13, 1858

(Signed.) E. W. CHESTER,
CHAS. ABERNETHY, } Committee.
DEXTER FAIRBANKS,

This report, with the resolutions, was adopted, after an excited debate, the minority earnestly contending for our more summary excision from the roll of church members. We should do great injustice were we to refrain from honorable mention of Messrs. J. B. Thompson, Joel Blackmer and Homer Morgan, who strenuously urged, but in vain, our claim to full and clean letters, and who pointed out distinctly not only the injury that would be done to the cause of Congregationalism, but the wound that would be inflicted on our common Christianity, by the action that was threatened. Nor is it amiss that we add that our most unrelenting opponents either joined the church just previous to the date of our letter (of April 27, 1857) to Dr. Cheever, or subsequently, and that some of them did so avowedly for the purpose of participating in the controversy, and with regard to one of whom, we have in evidence a certificate from three of the session of the church from which he came, that he declared "he was going to sustain Dr. C. against a faction, and should, probably, return again."

Truth requires that we expose the character of this final report of Messrs. Chester, Abernethy and Fairbanks.

Alluding to the alterations in the standing rules made at the annual meeting of the Church in June 1857, and to the "almost entire unanimity" with which new deacons were elected under the altered rules, the report utterly ignores the fact that the minority refused to cast a single vote, in consequence of the irregular and illegal mode in which these alterations were effected, as we have irrefutably shown in our narrative. Moreover, it was the design, as it was the effect, of these alterations to remove three of the permanent officers, without the required trial, or even specification of charges.

The report then proceeds to charge us with the publication of a "pamphlet of a slanderous and vituperative character, intended to bring odium upon their pastor and the Church of which they are members." As to the judgment of the Committee on the character of our narrative, we have nothing to say. The pamphlet is before the Christian public, and we are content to leave it to the judgment of the great tribunal before which we now stand. But we are not content to leave unnoticed the suppression of the all-important, fundamental fact that our pamphlet was issued strictly in self-defence, and to vindicate ourselves from the representations of the report of Messrs. Abernethy, Chester and Harvey, made at the annual meeting in 1857. Moralists tell us that the *suppressio veri* is equal in turpitude to the *suggestio falsi.* We cannot reconcile either the one or the other with our views of Christian ethics. We leave it to the views of discerning Christians to say whether either or both these modes of violating the ninth command of the Decalogue are resorted to by this Committee in this seeming attempt to fasten upon us the sin—if sin it be—of initiating this public controversy.

The report next proceeds to say that "the proper course of the Church was, to deal with these brethren for the offence thus committed." Then, we ask, why did not the Church yield to our repeated requests for the submission of this whole business to an impartial Council? Never, for an instant, have we been unwilling to meet our accusers face to face. In the same connection, the report goes on to intimate with a Delphic ambiguity—though on a careful scrutiny of its language the conclusion may, perhaps, be drawn, that it does not boldly assert—that the pastor wished that the allegations of our narrative should be met through the Press rather than by the institution of disciplinary proceedings against us. We will give the pastor, however, the credit of having stated at a meeting of the Church, held in March last, when our applications were considered, that he had all along desired our trial, and had only refrained from insisting on it, by the urgency of his friends in the Church.

The report complains of us for absenting ourselves from the services of the Church. How could we beneficially thus continue to hold communion with these brethren, when resting under the imputation (see reply of the Church to our Narrative, page 44,) of having suppressed the truth in certain matters, and arrayed the whole of our letter, of July 15, 1857, (forming part of our Narrative,) in such manner as to convey an impression directly the reverse of truth, and whilst resting under the stigma of opprobrious epithets from the lips of our pastor himself?

The report then attempts to justify the action of the Church in the matter of the mutilated letters. To this our only reply is, the 9th standing rule, which is in the words following:

"Members, on removing, shall ask for letters of dismission and recommendation. Requests for such letters may be announced by the person presiding at the weekly prayer-meeting or lecture, and if at the end of one week no objection has been made to the Pastor, he, or the Clerk, shall issue the customary certificate, which shall purport to be valid for one year only from the date thereof; and letters shall not be granted to persons who have delayed applying for them for more than one year after their removal from us, unless by a vote of the Church, after satisfactory reasons shall be assigned for such delay."

The argument on this point is brief and incontrovertible. Either we are entitled to "the customary certificate," or we are entitled to none. And it can only be said that we are entitled to none, after trial in due form and conviction properly had. No amount of sophistry will extricate the Church from this position. If they do not think us entitled to the customary certificate, then have they no right to seek deliverance from our association, by palming us off, as it were, like spurious coin, upon other Churches.

The report complains of us for acting together. Then why did the Church itself, by its adoption of the report of Messrs. Abernethy, Chester and Harvey, at the annual meeting of 1857, make the first attack upon us conjointly, and continue to treat us in this "quasi corporate" capacity in their "Reply" to our Narrative? We believe that it is not new, in the history of the Church or the world, for fellow-sufferers to make common cause of their trials; certainly there are both wisdom and strength in so doing.

It may not be inopportune to remark, that to the ladies of our families, letters of dismission in the customary form were issued, thus marking the intention of the Church still more clearly to evict us from its pale, as in contumacy, rather than to part with us as brethren.

The spirit with which we have been throughout treated by the majority of the present membership, had a fitting illustration in a remark made by Mr. Chester, the Chairman of the Special Committee, after the presentation of their report at the meeting of the 16th of June instant, which was to the effect that they were then at liberty to make remarks, but *would not be permitted* to take part in the discussion of the report! We forbear comment on the magnanimity and justice of this proceeding.

We have now but to invite attention to the resolutions with which the report concludes, and which, as we have already said, were adopted by the Church.

They first prescribe the form of the letters to be sent us by the Clerk, (already quoted.)

The form of the letters sent by the late clerk, Mr. King, in conformity with the resolutions of the meeting held in April last, will be seen on referring back to his letter.

The "customary form" contemplated by the Standing Rules, and in use from the organization of the Church, reads thus:

"This certifies, that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans, in good and regular standing. As such — is, at — own request, dismissed and affectionately recommended to the fellowship of the ——or any other Church of Jesus Christ with whom God may appoint — residence; and when received by them — peculiar relation to this Church will cease."

Thus, it will be seen, that the first variation was in withholding the certification of our "good" standing in the Church, and the usual "recommendation" to other churches.

The last letter adds to the insinuated censure by striking out the clause, under which the Church claims—and with evident propriety—disciplinary power over a member until the presentation and use of its letter of dismissal.

But, as if to assure us that this omission was not unintentional, the last resolution (already quoted) was passed, by which we are expressly declared to be no longer "subject to the watch and care" of the Church.

What now is the legitimate effect of this action?" Is it, indeed, anything short of *excision, excommunication?* What right have we now to respond to the invitation usually extended to communicants of sister Churches, in good and regular standing on the celebration of the Lord's Supper, to participate in that feast of love? The Church of the Puritans have protracted action for four months, on our requests for the Letters to which we deem ourselves entitled, and to a season of the year when many of us are accustomed to be absent from the City, and when our City churches are generally closed, and now tender us what purport to be Letters of dismission, but are virtually Rescripts of excommunication. We asked for bread, and they have offered us, not a stone even, but a scorpion.

But, worse even than this—if worse can be—they assert that "we have been dismissed at our own request." Now, then, our request was "for Letters of dismission and recommendation in the usual form." They tender us that for which we did not ask; then assume that we did ask for it; and on this assumption, proceed to do what in them lies, to exclude us from Christian sympathy and fellowship.

Before the tribunal to which duty has compelled us to appeal, we now rest, on this simple exhibition of facts. If the course pursued towards us by the Church of the Puritans be the general custom of the Churches of the Lord Jesus Christ, in our own denomination or any other, we can only say, that so we have not been taught, nor have we so read the Word.

By order, and on behalf, of the signers of the letter to the Church of the Puritans, dated July 15, 1857.

O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY, } Special Committee.
R. N. HAVENS,

New-York, June 28, 1858.

We subjoin a copy of our

PROTEST TO THE CHURCH:

New-York, June 28, 1858.

Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq, Clerk of the Church of the Puritans:

Dear Sir: We have severally received from you a certificate, in the words following, to wit:

"This certifies that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans, in regular standing, and is at his own request dismissed, with the view of uniting with the —— Church, under the pastoral care of ——, or to such other Church as he shall apply to for that purpose."

As we have made no request for any such certificate, notwithstanding the implication of its averment to this effect, we herewith return the original, through you, to the Church of the Puritans.

Wishing to remove our relations to other churches, we have, pursuant to the 9th Standing Rule, "asked for letters of dismission and recommendation," in the "customary" form. It does not comport with our views of right as respects ourselves, or of duty as respects our brethren, to accept any other, especially as the Church has repeatedly pronounced our *standing* to be *regular*, and as repeatedly has refused to entertain propositions involving a trial of our conduct as Christians.

In returning these letters we do therefore solemnly protest against the action of the Church as infringing upon our personal rights, placing us in an equivocal attitude on the records of the Church, and before our brethren in Christ everywhere, and as establishing a precedent by which a minority may at any time be summarily cut off from Christian communion without trial or relief.

We further protest against the character of the letters sent to us, as not embodying the distinct provision of the ninth Standing Rule, which directs that "all letters of dismissal and recommendation shall purport to be valid for only one year from the date thereof."

We further protest against the resolution passed by the Church at its meeting on the 16th of June instant, severing us from the watch and care of the Church before the acceptance by the Churches to which they are addressed, and even before our own acceptance of the letters tendered to us, as an attempt to supersede by resolution the plain provisions of the Standing Rules relative to dismissal certificates and to discipline." Signed by each of the applicants.

The Course of Studies in our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Appended to a late report, made to the Board of Education by the Committee on Normal Schools, is a schedule of the qualifications required of the Public School teachers. It is to be presumed that this document is a fair exponent of the character of the instruction given to the 60,000 scholars annually educated at the public expense.

The course of study is almost exclusively mathematical. Algebra is "followed, *for females*, through quadratic equations and their application to the solution of problems,"—"for males, Algebra throughout." Geometry, "for females, first four books of Legendre or an equivalent,"—for males, "through Spherical," with the addition of "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical." Both sexes pursue Arithmetic through evolution.

By a figure of speech the schools for which this intellectual diet is prepared are called "Grammar Schools." There are four grades, A, B, C and D. Grade D is the lowest, and in this, Grammar has its initiative in "definitions and rules, with the parsing of simple sentences." In grade D it culminates in "the parsing of difficult sentences." Under grade A we find the word *rhetoric* used in a general and unlimited way, and also an allusion to English composition, but our Grammar Schools are very clearly the play of "Hamlet," with the part of *Hamlet* almost omitted. However, this was to have been expected, when from a desire to render our system of popular education eminently practical, the classical element was excluded. Under these circumstances it is a comfort to remember that English Grammar is, after all, but a clumsy attempt to imitate the Latin and Greek Grammars, by the use of phrases instead of words.

But *is* the end aimed at secured? *Are* our schools eminently practical? Let us see:

During the last half century, the progress of the human race is especially marked by the acquisitions of steam-power, of the magnetic telegraph, and of the photographic art. All these inventions have sprung directly out of chemistry. And yet chemistry is entirely unrecognized in this schedule of public instruction. The science which lies at the basis of every art of domestic comfort—which teaches how to cook a dinner as well as how to raise a crop of wheat—how to provide a city with clean linen as well as how to drive a steam engine—how to bake a loaf of bread as well as how to "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," is absolutely ignored in our course of normal instruction.

But Chemistry is essentially a science of observation. It was only after men gave up blind theorizing and were content to turn their attention to the observation of nature as it is, that Chemistry came into existence. So in our schools; let the scholars be first taught *what* to see in the grand panorama of God's works, and *how* to see it—let them become acquainted with the nature, and the uses, and the classification of the common objects, animals, plants and minerals by which they are surrounded, or, in other words, with the outlines of Physiology in the broadest sense of the word, and a taste for the more abstract generalizations of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy will soon follow, and bring with it the ability to comprehend them.

The greatest deficiency in our system of public education is, that it ignores almost completely the powers of observation at that period of life when they are most susceptible. We educate our children as if they were each and every one to become professors of mathematics—incessantly striving to stimulate to further acquirement their immature reasoning powers. If the Creator had intended that youth under fifteen should perform those difficult processes of ratiocination that pertain to Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, he would have given them a taste for and an inclination to those studies. Yet few children of this tender age pursue those sciences for pleasure or amusement, and that system of coercion that forces them to do it must tend to stint the mind.

During the early period of life the changes that take place in the substance of the body are remarkably rapid, and the brain is subject to the same law. Observation shows that during this period we acquire new ideas and new words with a facility which is afterwards gradually lost. The senses at this time are peculiarly open to the impressions of the external world, and impressions once produced are very permanent; yet on looking over the so-called normal course of study it will be observed that a blind or deaf child might graduate from it with the highest honors. In fact his chances would, on some accounts, be improved by his infirmity, for experience shows that our course of public instruction is facilitated by immuring the unfortunate subjects in such a manner as to secure their undivided attention.

Abstract and ideal as the studies are, coercive and seclusive measures are found necessary to their pursuit. Young America declines being dressed in the standing collar and long-tailed coat of his grandfather, and hence it is that so large a portion of the scholars are given to truancy, and another large portion prefer the education of the street. And hence it is too, that some of our most practical men have acquired the greater part of their education in and of themselves.

But the greatest absurdity of all is, that the girls who compose half the scholars should be compelled to go through the same mathematical course. That they whose duties it will be to superintend households and exercise the domestic arts, whose greatest endowment next to personal beauty is to be their conversational power, and whose education consequently should be essentially ideal and verbal, rather than abstract—that these poor girls should be set to puzzling their brains over the "pons assinorum" and the quadrature of the circle. And worse than this, that the teachers of these girls should go through their whole course of education in the Normal School without knowing that bread is raised by a species of fermentation, that an onion or a potatoe is not a root, that clover and buckwheat are not grasses, that a fish breathes by means of gills or that a lobster has no backbone. In fact, for all they get at school they might really suppose milk to be pumped out of cows by means of their tails.

We are happy to see that the Executive Committee of the Normal School, and the Committee on School Books and Course of Studies in the Board of Education, are taking initiatory steps towards remedying this glaring defect—the absence of the Natural Sciences in our system of public instruction. Professor Agassiz, in his late work, notices the almost entire want of elementary knowledge of Natural History in this country, although common in Europe. The movement in the Board of Education for the introduction of General Physiology, in the form of lectures, illustrated by diagrams and specimens, is a step beginning in the right place, and in the right direction. Appealing, as it does, to common sense, it must succeed. If there is not room for this kind of education; for a demonstration of the outlines of the structure and habits of animals and plants by means of actual dissections, turn out something of less importance and make room. This is the kind of matter that lies at the foundation of all natural science out of which the next great advances in the progress of the human race must come.

X.

THE WEST.

The Rise of the Missouri River, and its Effect on the River Towns and Cities—Saint Joseph to St. Louis—Alton the Gainer—The Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Alton, Ill., Sunday, June 27, 1858.

The old adage, that "one man's poison is his neighbor's meat," is aptly realized by the effect of the late rise of the rivers of the Western country. You will have seen, by the ordinary reports scattered through the newspapers, that from head to mouth our great streams have been passing their banks, flooding the country on their borders—washing towns and cities out of existence, and generally causing losses and damages to property. The inundation of Cairo, and the flooding of New-Orleans, have ceased to excite notice. I do not purpose to refer to them, for my opportunity to the present time has not taken me in their direction, but, having watched the course of the June rise for five hundred miles on the Missouri, it is my purpose to inform you of its effect.

Starting on the east bank of the Missouri, from St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, we find that there has been a continual rise coming down, which has mounted up the levee until it has well-nigh reached the ground floor of storehouses. In aid of the overflowing rivers long-continued rains have fallen since March 15, almost without intermission in that region, until the streets, illy paved, have been almost washed away. Kickapoo City, the head-quarters of electioneering frauds, and the main hold of the Administration party in Kansas, never had enough prominence to be worthy of particular note as a city; but its condition is now infinitely worse. Its levee has not been free of mud for weeks, while the city itself, having on its sides creeks, usually fordable, has been almost shut off from communication from the outer world.

Weston, seven miles below on the Missouri side, has fared no better, but rather worse than St. Joseph. The river having left it almost high and dry some time since, and huge sand bars having formed in front of it, and then constantly growing, she is almost reduced to the condition of an inland town. Her main street has been almost washed away, at least at the upper end, it presenting a grand series of deep gullies. The water rushing down from her hills has brought about a state of affairs almost as bad in every street. The back country has shared the same ill-luck. Big Creek and all the other creeks have risen so high as at times to prevent their being crossed, the few bridges which the feeble enterprise of the slaveholders have caused to be erected, having been, one and all, washed away. The farmers in this vicinity are perhaps by a great degree the most unhappy sufferers; the Corn which they planted has been washed out as as soon as it was in the ground, their Wheat is much of it rotting or rusting, and the only possible remnant of success seems to lie with the very little oat crops which they raise. As to negroe stock, it is not paying expenses by a proportionate loss heretofore unheard of.

Leavenworth City has suffered but little, unless by the constant rains, which have been so heavy that at a majority of the store and business houses men have been kept in constant employ pumping out. Cellars have been useless to all intents and purposes, except as giving such employment to many men disappointed of work in other lines.

Delaware, being situated high above the greatest rise of the Big Muddy, has suffered but little, as when the rains have washed away some acres of her land. Indirectly, she has profited by the general disaster inasmuch as being by some few miles nearer to Lawrence than Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and there being some creeks less to crowd by the route she has opened, she has received a considerably increased amount of freight for hauling.

Wyandotte has suffered but little, if we except as above mentioned. Of course she has been excessively muddy, and the cellars of her houses have not escaped the general fate of inutility, but beyond this she has met with no great damage.

But Kansas City has not been so well kept. At least one of her largest storehouses has, by washing, by rains, and by winds catching the upper stories, been entirely blotted out of existence, with a loss of certainly not less than twenty thousand dollars, otherwise she has suffered as has Wyandotte.

The next town of any note is Lexington, Mo., seated on the top of an immense rocky mountain, rising some hundred and twenty feet above the level of the river. At flood, she could but be harmed by a deluge, unless the water rising some twenty feet above its greatest height this year, had penetrated the rich coal mines which have their openings on the bank side. This has not been the case, and the less likely it was because the water from the firmament above was carried into the river itself, as soon as it fell along the paved descent of the streets. The country back has suffered considerable, however, and farmers are universally complaining.

Brunswick, Glasgow and Boonville each were situated for production. Near Boonville I noticed several fields of wheat, ripe and almost ready for the garner. The corn has hardly, however, reached ankle-high in most places, waist-high not on more than one or two farms. The vineyards of the Wine Company (Haus') are in a sorrowful condition, and at best but a small crop can be looked for.

Providence is merely a storehouse for goods shipped for the interior. She was almost past hurt by reason of the little there was to damage. Claysville is but a town by courtesy—certainly not by reason of any importance. Some acres of ground have been washed away from her.

Jefferson City has but few cellars to be invaded; is generally too high up to be affected by the river; but she has caught it in another direction, for the rain has caused land-slides on the railroads, and made frequent detentions of the cars, in consequence whereof folks traveling westward have not had so long a time in which to swizzle rot-gut at her hundred and one groggeries.

No essential damage has been done to towns between that point and St. Louis, although the country has suffered sorely, at least such are the words that come from every tiller of the soil. But poor St. Louis has met with one day of affliction.

A few days since and her vast levee was covered with water which had risen three feet into the ground-stories of buildings on the river front. Commencing with the northern end of the city, we find even now that the city limits on the eastern side have become an island, the river running clear back to the rolling-mill, which is ordinarily two miles, or not much less, from the stream. This outskirt of town was, of course, built up pretty much with wooden houses, many of which have gone on a pleasure excursion to the Gulf of Mexico, while many more have tottered and fallen, so that they stand zig-zag, half on land and half in water.

The U. S. Powder Magazine has been three feet in water, to the no small damage of Uncle Sam's explosives.

The southern levee, which, to this time, had not been paved, although the contract was given out, is now *non est,* while even in the western portion of the city people have been crowded into their second stories, egress being obtained with skiffs. The levee generally presents a most unpleasant appearance, from 6 to 16 inches of water being common, and this too with all the stench arising from these wood deposits. Active exertions are now being made, by the use of the steam fire-engines, to wash the levee off, and to some extent success will follow the effort, but there is by far too much river sediment in cellars to allow even the present admirable system of sewerage to be effectual to prevent disease, during this, which, to all appearances, will be a hot season.

Cross the river, and we find it a perfect scene of desolation. The dykes erected by St. Louis at a cost of millions have been overrun. Bloody Island now east of St. Louis is under water; the railroad tracks are lost to sight, and equally as probably lost to future investigation, and Illinoistown is almost nowhere. The Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad is only to be got at by boating some six miles out, while the Chicago and Alton and Terre Haute roads are come-atable only by a trip to Alton, to be made by steamer; which, by the way, reminds one that Alton is reaping considerable advantage from the calamity of her lower-down neighbors. The immense passenger traffic from the West has to centre there, while that from East passes through her. All the freight, too, has to be piled on her levee, which, at this moment, I see covered with goods being packed into freight-cars for the East, and into four boats for the Northwest and West.

In Varick-street.—At a few minutes after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the basement of the boarding-house No. 224 Varick-street. A policeman seeing an unusual light inside, burst open the door, and gave the alarm. The damage was $250. Insured for $1,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

The Dudley Observatory Troubles.

THE TRUSTEES REFUSE TO RESIGN—THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. GOULD—MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL—MRS. DUDLEY'S ORIGINAL OFFER OF $50,000.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory have published the following reply to Mrs. Dudley's letter, given in the Times of yesterday:

To Mrs. Blandina Dudley—*Dear Madam:* We have received your letter of the 28th inst. At the time of your noble gift the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory probably impressed you with sanguine hopes, inspired by the assurances of the distinguished gentlemen who composed our Scientific Council.

We flattered ourselves with harmonious action and auspicious results. But a bitter experience, to which you are a stranger, forbids all hope of our continuing to act with all the gentlemen who compose our Scientific Council. We venerate, dear Madam, your age, we admire your liberality, we rejoice that your honored fame is identified with an Institution which is destined, we trust, to shed lustre not only upon its name, but on our country and the world.

And we doubt not, that could we condescend to intrude upon the sanctity of your retirement, in the unworthy endeavor of enlisting your feelings and distressing your mind by conflict, in which men alone should be engaged, we could spread before you the facts which would convince you of the propriety of our course, and secure for it your cordial approbation.

The action taken by us has been the result of a painful necessity, and we see no reason for regretting or retracting it.

We have endeavored honestly and to the best of our ability to perform the duties imposed upon us as members of the Board of Trustees, and cannot now relinquish the trust committed to us, without danger to the Observatory and dishonor to ourselves.

Fully aware of the influences which induced you to make the communication above referred to, and believing that in the future you will sanction the course we have pursued and which we know to have been necessary,

We remain, with respect and sincere regard,
Truly yours.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
JOHN N. WILDER,
S. H. RANSOM,
W. H. DE WITT,
J. W. VOSBURGH,
IRA HARRIS,
ALDEN MARCH,
J. H ARMSBY,
R. H. PRUYN.

The following are the charges in full made by a majority of the Trustees against Dr. Gould, as stated by Thomas W. Olcott, the President of the Board, in the meeting held on the 26th ult.:

Mr. Olcott alleges that John E. Gavit and Charles A. Spencer, at Dr. Gould's urgent advice, and at the expense of the Observatory, made a useless voyage to Europe; that Dr. Gould has taken no steps to recover a loss from the insurers of some of the barometers and thermometers which he purchased abroad; that he wasted $1,000 by excessive particularity in the selection of a stone pier for mounting some instrument, which was afterwards rejected, and that he invented a machine for putting those stones in position, which the masons could have done for one-quarter the cost of the machine.

Mr. Olcott alleges that Dr. Gould spent $5,000 in machinery and contrivances and alterations for operating the shutters of the two wings, and for the shutter and machinery in the dome; and that the result proved the dome to be incapable of bearing so much weight, and therefore that the money was wasted—whereas machinery similar to that used in European observatories, would cost only $300. He adds, that any expense on the dome should have been deferred till the heliometer was in, which will not be for three or four years; moreover, that Dr. Gould contracted a debt for chronographs and clocks not immediately wanted, costing nearly $1,200—a good share of which was lost in experiments.

Mr. Olcott charges that Dr. Gould was very zealous in behalf of the Dudley Observatory till 1857, and after that exhibited a reluctance to remove from Cambridge to Albany and take charge of the Observatory, and a disposition to put off mounting the instruments, and to delay progress in general; that he had plans prepared at their expense, and without their sanction, of five additional buildings, costing from $100,000 to $200,000, and that pending these stupendous schemes, he was a candidate for a Professorship of Astronomy in another Institution. In the course of his narrative, Mr. Olcott refers as follows to the sacrifice of Dr. Peters.

"Dr. Peters had given great satisfaction during his residence at the Observatory. He is a gentleman, unassuming, truthful, practical and progressive. He is not a specious, entertaining, pedantic theorist, abounding in contrivances of a useless and visionary character. On the contrary, he is a ripe scholar, an accomplished astronomer, and can fathom with a profound mind the profounder depth of science. He was a foreigner, a comparative stranger in our midst, with but with few friends; and he had ventured in an humble degree to presume on the liberties of manhood, in this the land of his adoption. For the sake of harmony, the Trustees of this Board ratified the decree against him, and the gifted but unpretending Peters was driven from our city."

Mr. Olcott then charges that Dr. Gould denies any responsibility for the abortive experiments and alleged extravagances, and retorts that nothing was done without Dr. Gould's written order, not even to the driving of a nail.

Mr Olcott says Dr. Gould called his bed in Albany a bed of thorns. He retorts that on the contrary it was a bed of roses, his visits a series of ovations, and his wishes law. He denies Dr. Gould's statement that he had been compelled to advance from his private resources the necessary means for the operations of the Observatory. He alleges that Trustees visiting the Observatory in discharge of their duty were refused admittance by Dr. Gould's youthful subordinates, the door closed in their faces, and were otherwise treated by them with insolence, prevarication and falsehood; and that when Dr. Gould was requested to correct their deportment, he wrote a letter so full of "arrogance, insolence and conceit," as alone to justify the termination of his relations with the Observatory. He charges that Dr. Gould will not mount the instruments, though they stand ready and the means have been provided, and that the reason for this reluctance is a discreet unwillingness to test his skill as a practical astronomer.

Mr. Olcott also adds charges against Dr. Gould, that he sent $300 gratuity to an instrument maker in Berlin, without knowledge of the Trustees, who contest all expenditures, and when called to an account prevaricated, and assumed the transaction as an individual affair.

Mr. Olcott says that while Dr. Gould has had all possible support and perfect freedom of expenditure, he has been insinuating and asserting at home and abroad that the Observatory was a failure and an abortion. He states that his relations with other astronomers are so unhappy as to preclude all useful concert on his part with them. These constitute, in addition to some charges made in J. N. Wilder's semi-official statement, which we published a few days ago, all the charges that have been made in public against Dr. Gould.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the Scientific Council on the receipt of the Trustees' communication:

"At a meeting of the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory, held at the Observatory on Wednesday, June 30, present Messrs. Henry, Bache and Peirce, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Scientific Council, induced by the urgent representations and repeated assurances of the Trustees, have assumed the responsibility of the scientific conduct of the Observatory and publicly pledged their reputations for its scientific success; and whereas, the Trustees have raised large sums of money for the support of the Observatory by the use these pledges; and whereas, the Trustees must necessarily have delegated to the Scientific Council all the powers which are essential to the assumption of this responsibility and the performance of the duties in which their pledges have involved them; and whereas, the Director of the Observatory is the agent of the Council for the scientific conduct of the Observatory; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not consistent with the obligations by which the Trustees have bound themselves to the Scientific Council, to the donors and to the public, for the Trustees to appoint or remove the Director of the Observatory, without the concurrence of the Scientific Council.

Resolved, That no rules or resolutions, which affect the scientific operations, ought to be adopted without the sanction of the Scientific Council.

And, whereas, as before stated, the Director of the Observatory is the agent of the Scientific Council,

Resolved, That in any case of charges against that officer the Scientific Council should have at least concurrent, if not exclusive, jurisdiction.

Resolved, That in accordance with their convictions of duty, the Scientific Council will proceed to a full investigation of all the charges brought by Mr. Olcott against Dr. Gould, the Director of the Observatory; and that Mr. Olcott be requested to furnish any oral or written evidence which he may possess, in support of his allegations.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be informed that the Scientific Council is in session, and will be happy to receive any communication from them.

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The original letter of Mrs. Dudley, tendering to the Trustees an additional donation of $50,000, is given below. It was read during the ceremonies of Inauguration at Albany, in August, 1856. On that occasion, Mrs. Dudley distinctly disavowed any desire to impart an individual character to the Institution, nor did she impose any conditions concerning the persons who should compose the Scientific Council:

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

Gentlemen: I scarcely need refer, in a letter to you, to the modest beginning and gradual growth of the Institution over which you preside, *and of which you are the responsible guardians.* But we have arrived at a period in its history when its inauguration gives to it and to you some degree of prominence, and which must stamp our past efforts with weakness and inconsideration, or exalt those of the future to the measure of liberality necessary to certain success.

You have a building erected and instruments engaged of unrivaled excellence, and it now remains to carry out the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal of England, in giving permanency to the establishment. The very distinguished Professors, Bache, Peirce and Gould, state in a letter, which I have been permitted to see, that to expand this institution to the wants of American science, and the honors of a national character, require an investment which will yield annually not less than $10 000. And these gentlemen say, in the letter referred to:

"If the greatness of your giving can rise to this occasion, as it has so on all previous suggestions, with such unflinching magnanimity, we promise you an earnest and hearty coöperation, and stake our reputation that the scientific success shall fill up the measure of your hopes and anticipations."

For the attainment of an object so rich in scientific reward and national glory—guaranteed by men with reputations as exalted and enduring as the skies upon which they are written, *contributions should be general, and not confined to an individual or a place.*

For myself, I offer as my part of the required endowment, the sum of $50,000, in addition to the advances which I have already made. And trusting that the name which you have given to the Observatory may not be regarded as an undeserved compliment, *and that it will not diminish the public regard by giving to the Institution a seemingly individual character,*

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
BLANDINA DUDLEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.
SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—No. 255.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. *Robert C. Lowber et al.*—Yesterday the argument on the various motions to dismiss the complaint in this case, was continued. The discussion was on the same points as given in Friday's TIMES. No decision, however, was rendered.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People, &c., and Berrien et al. vs. *The Mayor &c., et al.*—Pursuant to agreement the counsel in this action occupied considerable time yesterday in arguing the propriety of granting an injunction restraining the City from collecting the rents of the market, and appointing a receiver to make such collections. The argument was wholly on the affidavits and papers before submitted, which were given in Wednesday's TIMES.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

The American Mineral Company vs. *John Hickey et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

N. Ellis et al vs. *C. E. Jackson.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs to either party.

Sarah Simmons vs. *G. W. Simmons.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Samuel Blauvelt vs. *Charles G. Patterson.*—Order of arrest discharged. Costs to the defendant $10, to abide event of suit.

Herman Ferry and wife vs. *Robert Melvin*—Inquisition set aside, with $7 costs of motion to defendant. Plaintiff to be at liberty to proceed by a new inquiry to assess their damages.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

JOBSON IN COURT WITH A BOWIE-KNIFE AND REVOLVER, AND A LETTER FROM H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

The case of David Wemyss Jobson *vs.* James Gordon Bennett, for editorial services, which has been for some time before several Courts, was on again before Justice FONDA, at his rooms in Beekman-street yesterday morning.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Jobson (armed to the teeth, a fearful bowie-knife in his belt, and a naval revolver in his breeches pocket) rose to address the Justice, by whom he was promptly informed that as he had counsel present, he could only address the Court through them.

Mr. JOBSON—It is quite another matter.

The Justice intimated that he might proceed.

Mr. JOBSON—It is this. I have received information that it was contemplated yesterday to renew the disgraceful attack made upon me in a Court of Justice, and which was perpetrated some time since. The same miscreant (Seeley) who assailed me then, and so unexpectedly was here yesterday; the man with the brass knuckles, however, was absent. But I was to be assailed if Mr. Bennet found the case going against him. I know you would willingly afford me protection but you would be unable in the presence of thirty or forty ruffians here yesterday, including the tooth-drawers who conspire against me merely because I proposed to teach women the art of dental surgery, which would prevent them from robbing men and ravishing women when they had them under the influence of chloroform.

Justice Fonda—I must stop you. If you wish to assail others, you must do it in some other place than this. If you appear by counsel I can only permit you to be heard through them, and I should not have permitted you to say so much had the case been opened. I shall require the same of the other side.

Mr. C. S. Putnam was recalled and cross examined at great length, with a view to impeaching his testimony. He testified, among other things, that he had been informed by medical men of distinction, when in London, that Mr. Jobson had no claim whatever to the title which he assumed of Dentist to the Royal Household, and that, in fact, he was not a dentist at all.

Mr. Swift, counsel for Mr. Jobson, asked whether the witness had not been informed, or did not know, that Mr. Jobson was dentist to the late King of England. The witness answered negatively.

Mr. Galbraith, counsel for Mr. Bennett, inquired whether the Court should not also enter into the question as to the time when the late King died.

Mr. Jobson—It was during his reign that you should have been hanged.

There was a great deal of other testimony relative to dentistry, and the interest of the witness and others named had in the Allen patent, which the Court did not deem pertinent to the issue.

When the testimony was concluded, the witness took a "Jobson's Journal" from the table and began to read it.

Seeing this, Mr Jobson darted across the room and endeavored to recover it from his possession, but failed.

The Court ordered him to be seated, which he did with a remark that that particular copy of his paper was his own private property.

The Court then adjourned further hearing until 11 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Jobson's counsel said he could not be present more than three hours.

The Court hoped they would conclude the case in less time than that.

Mr. Jobson assured the Court that it would take more than six weeks to finish it, as he had a list of more than fifty witnesses to call.

The case was then adjourned.

Before the parties had left the Court, Mr. Jobson exhibited a number of letters from an equal number of the prominent men in Great Britain and France; and among others, one, which he said he had received the night previous, from Prince Albert, but the contents of which, as the epistle was strictly private, he would not be justified in revealing.

From a casual statement of its purport, however, by Mr. Jobson, it seems that he being familiar with the designs of Louis Napoleon, was the first to inform Lord Palmerston, of the contemplated invasion of England, by the French; and the fact being made known at Court, Prince Albert's Private Secretary, on behalf of the Queen and British people, addressed this communication to Mr. Jobson—teeming with acknowledgments for his services, and most flattering assurances of the Royal favor.

While Mr. Jobson was making these facts known to an admiring audience, the revolver in his left breeches pocket became unpleasantly prominent, so much so, that the Court suggested the propriety of pushing it further in; and intimated that if Mr. Jobson did not return it to its owner before the next hearing, he would be obliged to have him searched before the opening of the Court, and the arms removed.

Mr. Jobson informed the Court of the danger to which his person was being constantly subjected, by the ruffians who had threatened to take his life.

The Judge assured him that while in Court he should have ample protection.

With that understanding Mr. Jobson promised to come into Court on the next occasion entirely unarmed. He then left.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 2, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand is quite tame for Fresh Meats,—prices of which, however, show no important change. The unusually warm weather in the early part of the week was very injurious to the trade. Some of the oldest butchers say that last Saturday was the hardest day on fresh meat within their recollection. All that could be done to preserve stocks from spoiling was comparatively ineffectual. The butchers had to throw away large quantities, which had been rendered wholly unfit for use by the heat. Monday, also, was a very trying day. The weather during the last three days has been milder, and the butchers have had less reason to complain of losses, in the way of spoiled meat. Salt and Smoked Meats have been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10 @ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7 @ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16 @ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	10 @ 13
Beef, corned ₱ lb	5 @ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10 @ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7 @ 10
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12 @ 14
Lambs, quarter	75 @1 75
Lamb, ₱ lb	12 @ 16
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9 @ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	4½ @ 8
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	16 @ 19
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	8½ @ 10
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	9 @ 10
Pork, larding, ₱ lb	12 @ 12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12 @ 12½
Bacon, ₱ lb	11½ @ 12½
Hams, ₱ lb	12 @ 12½
Smoked Shoulders, ₱ lb	8½ @ 10
Smoked Tongues, each	62½ @ 81
Pickled Tongues, each	69 @ 75
Lard, ₱ lb	11½ @ 12
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11 @ 11½
Sausages, ₱ lb	11 @ 25
Tripe, ₱ lb	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is in moderate supply and limited demand. Prices have not varied much. Snipe have disappeared. Supplies of Woodcock have been received. The inquiry for Game is slack.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75 @1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ lb	15 @ 17
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00 @1 25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	62 @1 12
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00 @1 50
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25 @1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25 @1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16 @ 20
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25 @2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25 @3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₱ doz	75 @1 25
Woodcock, ₱ doz	4 00 @4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	62½ @ 75

FISH.

The changes in this line have been confined to an advance in the prices of Kingfish and Black-fish, and a decline in the value of Sheepshead. Some Nova Scotia Smoked Salmon have been received. Business is tame in fresh and shell-fish, while it is improving gradually in Pickled and Smoked Fish.

Salmon, ₱ lb	25 @—	King-fish, ₱ lb	— @15
Codfish, ₱ lb	6 @—	Sheepshead, ₱ lb	12 @—
Halibut, ₱ lb	— @10	Blue-fish, ₱ lb	6 @ 8
Eels, ₱ lb	12 @—	Black-fish, ₱ lb	8 @10
Flounders, ₱ lb	6 @—	Sturgeon, ₱ lb	— @ 8
Porgies, ₱ lb	6 @—	Gr'n Turtle, ₱ lb	15 @—
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8 @10	Herring, ₱ bunch	12 @—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10 @—	Mussels, ₱ ½ pk.	12 @—
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	— @ 8		

Oysters, ₱ 100	50 @ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25 @ 1 50
Clams—₱ 100	25 @ 1 00
Lobsters—₱ lb	6 @ —
Crabs—₱ doz	25 @ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₱ doz	1 00 @ —
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ₱ lb	30 @ 35
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	10 @ —
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	10 @ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	6 @ 12
Alewives, ₱ 100	1 00 @ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes from Norfolk and Long Island have arrived pretty freely, and been selling at low prices. Other varieties have also been obtainable on easier terms. Old Potatoes are less called for. Egg Plants have appeared, while Asparagus and Chalots are nearly out of market. The supplies of vegetables, generally, are increasing, and prices are falling. The demand is moderately active for the principal articles.

Potatoes, New Bermuda, ₱ bbl	— @4 50
Potatoes, New Charleston, ₱ bbl	— @3 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ half-peck	25 @ 37
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bbl	2 75 @3 00
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bushel	1 00 @ —
Potatoes, New Long Island ₱ bbl	2 50 @4 50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ₱ bushel	87½ @1 50
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 50 @2 75
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₱ bushel	87 @1 00
Potatoes, Old Junes, ₱ bushel	— @ 75
Potatoes, ₱ half-peck	16 @ 18
Turnips, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50 @ 75
Turnips, New, ₱ bunch	5 @ 6
Carrots, New, ₱ doz. bunches	— @ 50
Carrots, New, ₱ bunch	— @ 5
Beets, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50 @ 75
Beets, New, ₱ bunch	5 @ 6
Onions, new, ₱ half peck	30 @ —
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	5 @ 6
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	37 @ 75
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	4 @ 7
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 25 @ —
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	20 @ —
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	1 25 @1 87
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	50 @ 65
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	— @ 12
Beans, ₱ peck	— @ 50
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	38 @ —
Cucumbers, each	4 @ —
Parsley, ₱ bunch	— @ 4
Mint, ₱ bunch	1 @ 2
Egg-plants, ₱ dozen	2 50 @ —
Leeks, ₱ bunch	10 @ —
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10 @ —
Garlic, ₱ doz	1 00 @ —
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	12 @ —
Salad, ₱ doz heads	18 @ 37
Salad, ₱ head	2 @ 4
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	— @ 75
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	7 @ 8
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75 @ —
Spinach, ₱ bushel	30 @ —
Spinach, ₱ peck	12 @ —
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	1 @2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10 @ 25
Squashes, each	6 @ —
Watermelons, each	30 @ 50
Muskmelons, each	15 @ —

FRUIT.

Strawberries and gooseberries continue plenty and cheap. Cherries and currants are in better supply. Raspberries have appeared, as have also some plums, apples, pears and peaches; the last three articles having been received in small quantities by steamer from Savannah. These are not of good quality. Oranges and Lemons continue to increase in value Pine Apples are about the same; while Cocoa-nuts are cheaper.

Strawberries, ₱ 100 baskets	1 75 @3 75
Strawberries, ₱ basket	3 @ 6
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	1 50 @6 00
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	8 @ 25
Cherries, ₱ lb	6 @ 25
Raspberries, ₱ basket	8 @ 18
Currants, ₱ lb	5 @ 8
Peaches, ₱ basket	75 @1 00
Apples, new, ₱ bbl	4 00 @4 50
Pears, new, ₱ basket	4 75 @4 00
Oranges, ₱ box	5 00 @8 00
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25 @ 75
Lemons, ₱ box	3 50 @4 50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25 @ 50
Pine Apples, ₱ dozen	1 25 @2
Pine Apples, each	12 @ 25
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	2 00 @3 00
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	31 @ 50
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00 @6 00
Bananas, ₱ dozen	25 @1 00
Figs, ₱ box	40 @ —
Dates, ₱ lb	— @ 10
Prunes, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Raisins ₱ lb	12 @ —
Raisins, ₱ box	2 25 @2 75
Currants ₱ lb	12 @ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

There have been no really important changes in this line. Supplies fair; demand moderate:

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb	20 @ 24
Butter, State, by the pail, ₱ lb	17 @ 21
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ lb	21 @ 23
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	14 @ 20
Cheese, old, ₱ lb	6 @ 11
Cheese, new, ₱ lb	6 @ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ₱ lb	14 @ 18
Eggs, nine for	12 @ —
Eggs, nineteen to twenty for	25 @ —
Eggs, eighty four for	$1 @ —
Honey, Cuba, ₱ can	50 @ —
Honey, Cuba ₱ bottle	25 @ —
Honey, pure Northern, ₱ bottle	31 @ 75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	25 @ 35
Mangoes, each	3 @ 6
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37 @ 50
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31 @ 75
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ₱ bottle	6 @ 75
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	25 @ —
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ₱ box	25 @ 50
Catsup, ₱ bottle	6 @ 25
Catsup, ₱ gallon	37 @ —
Pearl Barley, ₱ lb	8 @ 14
Split Peas, ₱ quart	9 @ —
White Beans, ₱ quart	8 @ —
Green Beans, ₱ quart	10 @ —
Rice, ₱ lb	6 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand Nos. 3; M. KENNEDY, stands Nos. 196 and 197; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147; G. MARZOLF & Co., stands No. 97 and 98.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	11		
Flour, bbls	6,868	520	1,776
Flour, sacks	—	—	128
Corn Meal, bbls	350	—	—
Wheat, bushels	16,700	950	—
Corn, bushels	10,887	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	204	79	141
Whisky, bbls	298	60	338

ASHES—Sales 120 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The residue of the *Horace's* cargo of Red (about 950 bags) was sold to-day, at 10⅜c. ₱ lb. The transactions in other kinds include 150 mats Java, at 17c.; 100 bags, at 15c.; 85 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12¼c.; and a small lot of Laguayra, at 11⅜c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made since our last of 1,200 bales, in lots, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade has not exhibited any really new feature since our last. Jobbers are selling small lots of desirable goods to the near-by trade at uniform prices. Fabrics, adapted for early Fall clothing, are also in request. The supply of suitable styles is not large, and holders are generally firm. Old and unpopular goods are quite plenty and are very dull.

DYEWOODS—20 tons St. Domingo Logwood were purchased at $14 cash ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues steady, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for such lots as are required by the home trade. The supply is moderate, and there is no apparent pressure to sell. The transactions since our last add up 13,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75 @$3 85
Extra State	3 90 @ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75 @ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80 @ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90 @ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50 @ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25 @ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80 @ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60 @ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 600 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$2 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95 @$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request at previous quotations. West India Fruit is in fair supply and demand at steady prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, at uniform rates. The supply of prime lots is still very limited. Sales 32,500 bushels, including fair to very choice White Michigan at $1 05@$1 28; ordinary White Indiana at $1 03; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01@$1 02; very inferior to good Milwaukee Club within a range of from 80c.@92c.; and inferior Chicago Spring at 76c., ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet. Sound lots are sparingly offered. Prices show no important change. Sales 16,500 bushels at 66c.@76c. for very inferior to choice mixed Western, ₱ bushel; other kinds are scarce and nominal. Rye is heavy and languid. Sales 1,500 bushels within a range of from 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are less in demand at previous figures. Western 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales at 46c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 150 bales, at 7c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb. Prime old are in demand at 4c., but are held higher. The latest Liverpool *Northern Times*, per *Arabia*, says: "The demand for decent samples of Hops continues steady at recent quotations. The reports from the plantations in the Kent and Sussex districts are of a more promising character, there being less vermin, and considerable progress in the growth of the vine. From Worcester and Farnham, and the country districts, the accounts are still unfavorable. Yesterday, the report from London states that, with the exception of Worcester, the plantation accounts are very favorable. In that market about an average business is doing in most kinds at full prices."

HIDES—Are less active at former prices.

The demand, however, has been active throughout the week,—prices remaining firm. The principal sales have been: 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c.; 5,000 Buenos Ayres Kip, 25c.; 4,000 Orinoco, 22c.; 6,000 California, 21½c.; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 20c.; 1,500 Rio Grande, 24c.; 1,065 Vera Cruz, 21c.; 1,200 Savanilla 16c., 6 months; 10,000 Sierra Leone and 2,000 Salted on private terms; 2,900 Associates Slaughter, 10c., cash.

IRON—Is in limited demand at unaltered prices.

LEAD—Has not varied essentially.

LEATHER—Sole is freely inquired for at very full prices.

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	48,300	7,800
Sales during the week, sides	51,400	6,900
Stock at the close, sides	89,500	20,300

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continue in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@39c; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon. Sales; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at private bargain; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and somewhat nominal; 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 43½c.@44c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. The sales of Resin amount to 1,600 bbls. at $1 for common, delivered from yard and $1 60 (in yard) and $1 65, (delivered from yard) for strained, ₱ 310 lbs. Sales were also reported of several thousand bbls. common Resin, to arrive, within a range of from $1 55@$1 60, ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to a fair extent at 64c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $13 35@$13 50 for Prime here, and $13 for 500 bbls. Prime, deliverable, sellers' option, with five days' notice, in all October. Cut-meats continue heavy and languid, at 7¼c.@7⅝c. for Hams, and 5⅜c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; 100 boxes sold within the range. Lard is in demand, at full rates; sales 175 tcs. and bbls, at 10⅜c@11c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc.; India Mess, $24. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1858:

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK. N. Y. L.	OLD PORK. BK'N Y'RDS. W.	OLD PORK. BK'N Y'RDS. P.	OLD PORK. Total.	NEW PORK. NEW-YORK YARDS. L.	NEW PORK. NEW-YORK YARDS. G.	NEW PORK. NEW-YORK YARDS. L.	NEW PORK. NEW-YORK YARDS. T.	NEW PORK. BR'K'N YDS. W.	NEW PORK. BR'K'N YDS. P.	NEW PORK. Total.	Total, Old and New.	Last Month	This Date Last Year.
Clear					579	529	81	No Returns.	6	27		1222	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess					11162	5999	3901		1809	3049		25920	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess					83	206	100		303	41		733	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess						910				9		919	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flank						93	15					108	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime					3461	1074	2032		805	3144		10516	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps					563	78	136		68	23		868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess					12	211	98		13	74		408	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime					36	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse					350	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified					780	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals					17026	10094	[illegible]		3208	8724		46199	47907	45730

QUALITIES.	OLD BEEF. W.	OLD BEEF. P.	OLD BEEF. Total.	NEW BEEF. L.	NEW BEEF. G.	NEW BEEF. L.	NEW BEEF. T.	NEW BEEF. W.	NEW BEEF. P.	NEW BEEF. Total.	Total, Old and New.	Last Month	This Date Last Year.
City Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No Returns.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Chicago Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tierces Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified Barrels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	62	30	92	1945	[illegible]	4517		4030	1971	[illegible]	14700	21102	24247

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales, of small lots, at $3@$3 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 6,311 casks.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 1,857 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7⅛c., with Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request, and held with more firmness. The STUARTS' have advanced their prices ⅛c. ₱ lb., since June 1. Their present quotations are as follows: Loaf Sugar, at 10¾c.; Crushed, at 10¾c.; Circle A Crushed, at 10⅝c.; and Ground, at 9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 18,000 lbs. prime, at private bargain.

TEAS—Blacks are in better request, especially Oolongs, free sales of which have been reported to-day at very full prices. Greens are stiffly held, but are not active.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at steady prices. Sales, since Monday last, 58 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@13½c., 44 cases Seed Leaf at 10½c.; and 97 bales Havana at 35c.@37½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 22¾c.@23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements have been more extensive, including 500 bales Cotton, at ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s 1½d.@1s. 6d., chiefly at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 30,000 bushels Grain, at 3d.@3½d., in bulk, and 4½d.@4½d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d.; and some Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; and 70 boxes Tobacco, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 80 hhds. Shoulders, and 10 tons Grease Butter, at 25s.; and 80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 8s. Nothing really new for the Continent. The latest charters have been: A brig to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, at 49c., and Molasses, at $3; a schooner, from Curacoa to Cienfuegos, Salt, at 25c. ₱ bbl., and thence to a port north of Cape Hatteras, Sugar, 37½c., and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 42½c., and Molasses, at $3 50.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market continued very quiet, and without change in prices, up to Wednesday, when, in consequence of the foreign news by the *Arabia*, the extreme warm weather, and the almost entire absence of speculative inquiry, prices receded 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. for State and Western brands; the demand since that time being only moderate, and chiefly for home consumption. The market for Southern Flour is heavy and drooping, in sympathy with the market for State and Western. The arrivals are moderate. Canadian Flour is a shade lower, and closes heavy.

GRAIN—The Wheat market was almost entirely without change until the receipt of foreign news by the *Arabia*, at which time a sensible decline took place in all the inferior qualities; every offering considered soft or otherwise unfit for shipment, declined 4c.@6c. ₱ bushel, and we can safely say the market has fairly broken down under the accumulation of unsound parcels. Good and strictly prime sympathized, and fell off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, without material alterations in prices. Corn continues firm, with a moderate supply. Oats are steady.

FREIGHTS—Are firmer and more active. To Liverpool, Grain at 3d. in bulk, and 4½d. in ship's bags. Large engagements in Flour, opening at 1s. 1½d. and closing at 1s. 6d., with engagements of 2,500 bbls. at the latter rate.

Obituary.

The Savannah papers announce the death of the Hon. RICHARD WAYNE, Mayor of the city. He was a native of Savannah. He was a son of RICHARD WAYNE, a highly esteemed merchant and citizen, and was born on the 25th of April, 1804; he was consequently a little over fifty four years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and subsequently graduated, with the degree of M. D., at the Medical College in Philadelphia. He soon after received the appointment of Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and in this capacity was stationed at Oglethorpe Cantonment, Savannah. He was highly esteemed by the troops for his kindness and attention, especially when they removed from their barracks to Effingham County for their health. During the troubles between South Carolina and the General Government, he was transferred to Charleston, and stationed with the garrison at Fort Moultrie. Upon the departure of the troops from that station, he resigned his commission in the Army, and settled in Savannah, where he pursued his profession with untiring zeal to the time of his death.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the gas meter burst into the dwelling-house No. 693 Eighth-avenue. The damage did not exceed $25. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

FOURTH OF JULY.

HO! HO! HO!

FOR

PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON.

Grand Celebration of American Independence,

THE COTTAGE ON THE CLIFF

Will be open for the reception of visitors at an early hour in the morning.

The Passaic Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. P. Rafferty, will parade on the morning of the 5th, after which they will proceed to the Falls, where the Declaration of American Independence will be read, and an oration delivered by a distinguished gentleman.

A grand Promenade Concert and Ball will be given in the evening on the beautiful grounds attached to the Cottage, where those who wish can enjoy a few hours' innocent recreation.

Dinners, and all the delicacies of the season, will be served at all hours.

A reduction of fifty per cent, has been made on the railroad fare for that day.

Stages will be in waiting at the cars for the convenience of passengers. There is no more interesting and fascinating retreat in the country than Passaic Falls, and the preparations that have been made will render it especially attractive during the approaching holiday.

Paterson, July 2, 1858. M. BRADY, Proprietor.

1776.—FOURTH OF JULY, 1858.

The citizens of Morrisiana, West Farms and adjacent villages, are invited to participate in the celebration of our national anniversary, at Jarvis' Grove, corner of Fordham and Locust avenues, on MONDAY, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. The exercises will commence with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by A. P. HAWLEY, Esq. To be followed by brief and appropriate addresses from W. T. B. Milliken, Esq., the Hon. A. B. Tappen, Esq. P. C. Talman, Esq., F. G. Luckey, Esq., and the Hon. John B. Haskin. To conclude with a brilliant display of Fireworks on Fairmount Hill. A band of music has been engaged, and seats will be provided for ladies and children. WM. CAULDWELL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN BUSSING,
GEO. W. ALEXANDER, } Secretaries.
DUNCAN MACARTHUR,

THE JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following to the public: At Sunrise a National Salute will be fired on the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under the command of Col. Raynor, and at noon, in the Park by the Veterans of 1812, under the command of Col. Raymond. The First Division New-York State Militia, under the command of Major General Sanford, will form on 14th st. at 8 A. M., and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and then take up their line of march, proceed through Broadway and Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10 A. M., and pay the honors of a marching salute to the Municipal authorities. In the evening Fireworks will be displayed and Music furnished at the following places:

City Hall	Adkin's Band.
Madison-square	Robertson's Band.
Hamilton square	Excelsior Band.
Jackson square	Casse's Band.
Hammersley square	Connell's Band.
Tompkins square	Wannemaker's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.	Excelsior Band.
34th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.	Blind Band.
Union Market	Wannemaker's Band.
7th-av. and Broadway	Shield's Band.
Franklin st. and W. Broad'y	Shelton's Band.
Mount Morris	Monahan's Band.
Mission square	— Band.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day. The sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for one hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset, bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned. Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of the procession during its march. The Civic Societies and Municipal authorities of the adjoining cities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration. By order of the Committee.

THOS. STEPHENS,
Chairman of Joint Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, the first organized in the State or United States, will assemble at the MERCER HOUSE, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the Eighty-second Anniversary of our Glorious Independence, by firing a National salute of 33 guns, in front of the City Hall, at noon; after the salute will partake of a dinner at the Mercer House. A martial corps of music is engaged for the occasion, the expenses to be paid out of the $250 voted to the corps by our patriotic Common Council, who, with His Honor, the Mayor, are respectfully invited to partake with us, and the Press in general, likewise all our brother veterans in the City and county of New York and adjacent counties, to unite with us where they can enjoy themselves in peace and harmony as a Band of Brothers. General Murray is invited and expected to be with us.

By order H. RAYMOND, Col. J. M. PHYFE, Adj't.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The members of this corps will assemble at the original Head-quarters, "Star House," No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence. Through the liberality of the Common Council, a dinner will be provided, of which Veterans of the War of 1812, without exception, are invited to partake. Gen. Verplanck and Col. Hardenbrook of Kings County, with the Brooklyn corps, will be in attendance. By order.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

WM. W. HELLKER, Secretary.
ANTHONY W. JONES, Colonel.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—Anniversary of Independence—Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting.—The Society will meet at the City Hall, on MONDAY, July Fifth, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting, on the same day, at 11 A. M. By order of

RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.

ALEX. B THOMPSON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING and SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
MOURNING DRESS GOODS

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.

SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their

NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING,

which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*

"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"

in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over

70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,

with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD."
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

4TH OF JULY.—CHECK PANTS $1,
At Oak Hall,
Nos. 84 and 86
Fulton-st.,
THEO R. B. DEGROOT.

4TH OF JULY.—LINEN COATS, 75 CENTS,
At Oak Hall,
Nos. 84 and 86
Fulton-st.,
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

4TH OF JULY.—MARSEILLES VESTS, 75 CTS.,
At Oak Hall,
Nos 84 and 86
Fulton-st.,
THEO R. B. DEGROOT.

4TH OF JULY.—GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE Summer Clothing.
N. B.—Open until 11 P. M.; Fourth of July 12 M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT,
Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st. up stairs.

S. CHAMBERS HAS IN STORE LADIES' and Children's Clothing, new styles, and Misses' and Boys' Hats and Bonnets. Also, Ladies' and Children's Under Garments. All sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A M and 4 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath evening prayer meeting is held in the lecture-room at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

WILLIAMSBURG.—SEVENTEEN PERSONS having been confirmed last Sunday in Grace Church, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer sts., a sermon will be preached to them in said Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by the Rector, the Rev. A GUION, and they will be received to the Holy Communion. The spiritual state and prospects of this new Church are highly encouraging. Afternoon services to be continued at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. J. B. WAKELY WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING, July 4, at 10½ o'clock, in the King-st. M. E. Mission Church (King-st., two doors west of Hudson.) Subject—*Our National Independence, Past, Present and Future.* Capt. J. D. WILLIAMSON will deliver an address to the Sabbath School at 2 P. M., and the Rev. WM EAVES, will preach at 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are invited.

REMOVAL TO BROADWAY.—THE REV. Dr. MACMENAMY and friends of scriptural truth will hold their next public conference, on *The Errors of Romanism*, in Constitution Hall, No. 659 Broadway (between Bond and Bleecker sts.), TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Introductory address, on *Jesuitism in the United States*, by Captain G. W. W. MAY. All are invited.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, July 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine Service in a body, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., the Rev I. H TUTTLE, Rector. Let every Veteran be present; invitation is to all. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. MR. PIKE, of England, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock followed by the ordinance of baptism. The Rev. A DODGE will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, after which the Church will celebrate the Lord's Supper. Strangers are invited to attend

UNION CHAPEL—CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-st and Broadway, the Rev. H. MATTISON Pastor.—Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Baptism and the Lord's Supper TO-MORROW at the close of the morning service. The evening discourse will be adapted to the day, July 4. Seats free.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.—BY SPECIAL request, the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY will deliver a sermon on Sabbath morning, July 4th, appropriate for the day, at the Mission Chapel in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

P. S.—A Love feast in the last-named Chapel at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AT Cook-st M. E. Church, Bushwick Cross roads, Brooklyn, E. D., SUNDAY, July 4, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. J. HAYNARD of the Cherry-street connection New-York Subject—*The Sufferings of Christ.* Also, preaching at 8 in the EVENING by the Rev. Mr. LEWIS, of 2d st., New-York.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF ALMIGHTY GOD will be celebrated in the Sunday School Room, (belonging to St. Luke's Church,) on Herkimer-st. (Bedford) Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. W. DILLER, Rector, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 4, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lectures on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

UNION METHODIST CHAPEL—SIX-teenth-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW at the usual hours. The Pastor, S. CURRY, will preach at 3 and 7½ P M. EVENING subject—*The Bible the only hope of the World.*

MR. HENRY BELLENGER, FROM SHARON, will preach in Chelsea Hall, 18th-st. near 8th av., SUNDAY MORNING, July 4. Mr. BENNETT in the AFTERNOON. And Mr. BELLENGER will preach in the EVENING at Hitchenburger Hall, 8th-av., near 20th st.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—SEVENTH AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Morning subject—*The Bible the Source and Safeguard of Civil Liberty.* Evening—*The Dangers that now Threaten Our Liberties.*

ORDINATION—AT THE BETHEL SHIP, FOOT of Carlisle st., Pier No. 11, North River, rear of Trinity Church. The ordination of a Missionary for Norway will take place SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Services by the Rev. Bishop JANES.

PARK SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.—AT 5 o'clock, if the Lord will, I purpose to be at the City Hall steps, and offer to any that may please to be present, the best results of a forty years' experience in the land of Washington and of freedom. S C. MOSES.

THE REV. WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH a National Sermon in the Green-st. M. E. Church, (Green-st., near Broome-st.,) on SABBATH EVENING, July 4. Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, LATE Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., will commence his labors as pastor elect of the Northwest Presbyterian Church 50th st. SUNDAY, July 4. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church in Mulberry, near Grand-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Professor MARTIN; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. KREBS. The public are respectfully invited.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Greatness and Perpetuity of our Nationality.*

CALVARY CHAPEL, CORNER OF FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Divine services are held EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rev J. S. PURDY is the officiating clergyman.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

THE LORD IS COMING!—AND THOSE WHO love his appearing may enjoy the privilege of listening to a discourse on the glorious theme, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL PRAYER-MEETING will be held by the members of the New-York General Prayer-Meeting Association, in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, July 4, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—THE REV. GIBSON SMITH, OF Vermont, will lecture to the Spiritualists of Brooklyn in Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) July 4, at 3 o'clock afternoon, and at 7½ in the evening. Seats free.

BEDFORD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR CARMINE.—The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will administer the ordinance of Baptism next SUNDAY MORNING, and preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach every SABBATH in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

CHERRY-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CHERRY-st., near Clinton-st. The Rev J. S INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Free National Glory and Strength.* And at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

THE REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH to-morrow morning in the Market-st Church. Subject—"The Gospel coming in power."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 343, New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post Office, will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, By a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country. Can show the best of recommendations from his former employers. Can be seen for a week at No. 30 Bleecker st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No 101 Franklin st.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUATION in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

PERSONAL.

MRS. F. I. BLOUNT AND DAUGHTER, of Mobile, having left on Friday morning, 2d inst., their temporary residence in Broadway, near 10th st., fears are entertained that they have been abducted or concealed by designing persons. Any person furnishing information that will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address F. S. BLOUNT, No. 791 Broadway, or WHITING & CLARKE, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, can take entire charge of a kitchen, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an invalid. Will receive her recommendation from her present employers, with whom she has been for two years, and where she can for the present be seen, No. 428 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family, as good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 21st-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs., where she can be seen at her last place until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as first-class cook the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing or plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 31 West 23d-st. Has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family, or to cook, wash or iron. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young English girl; she thoroughly understands her business, can dress make, cut and fit children's clothing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 56 Great Jones-st., one door from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS laundress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good references. Apply No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby; no objection to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; she understands dress making, and is competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry st., front room, first floor, or at No 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family washing, can give good City reference. Call at No. 292 1st-av., corner 17th st., front room, No. 8, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a good situation as above for a highly respectable English girl, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands her business, and will be found an acquisition to any person requiring her services. A situation by the sea-side would be greatly preferred. Address CHAMBERMAID, Box No. 3,529, Post-Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123 *Times* office

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who has had experience in accounts and who possesses all the requisites as to character and ability. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446, Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO A FEW miles in the country, to work on a small farm; the man must have had practical experience in the care of fruit trees, and of general farm work. Address Box No. 169 *Times* Office where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family; understands cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. A German preferred, who can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 141 East 35th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—BOSOM STITCHERS, TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but good hands need apply at No. 52 Barclay st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking the entire charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German girl, to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 132 West 28th-st.

FIREWORKS.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

THE CHEAPEST FIREWORKS IN THE CITY FOR FAMILIES AND COMMITTEES.

J. McAULIFFE, agent for the Consolidated Fireworks Company, offers unparalleled bargains in all kinds of brilliant fireworks.

Depôts Nos. 410 Broadway, opposite Lispenard st. and 43 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No 64 John-st

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice

JULY 4, 1776.

FIREWORKS.

PETER TIERS,
No 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO. sole agents No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM

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EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.

Also every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS — NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.—No. 28 MAIDEN lane, corner Nassau-st., is the depôt of Hadfield's celebrated first-premium Fireworks. Retailers and public and private exhibitions supplied at 10 per cent below the usual prices. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine our large and well assorted stock. WHITE & BULL, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—The School for Scandal.

BOWERY THEATRE—Damon and Pythias—The Apostate.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—The Postman and his Dog—Afternoon—Jessie Wharton.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Novelty—Shandy McGuire—Mose in California.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Anglo African Circus—Essence of Old Virginia.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre	July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	July 7

☞ The steamship *Vanderbilt* will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12 o'clock M. to-day. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, the pioneer of the new ocean line between Galway, in Ireland, and this port, *via* Halifax, which was reported by the *Arabia* as having been run on the rocks in Galway harbor on the 18th, left that port on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. She will probably reach here on Sunday night or Monday morning. A few days out from Galway she broke her port piston, and made the rest of the passage with but one engine. Nothing was seen of the Telegraph fleet.

At 10 o'clock last night there was no appearance of the frigate *Niagara*, with the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The weather was favorable.

Further Utah news is received by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail to the 12th inst., at St. Joseph's, Mo. Gen. Johnston was to start for Salt Lake City on the 13th, with three thousand men in column. Col. Hoffman and Capt. Marcy had both arrived at Camp Scott. A diversity of opinion existed at the camp as to the course the Mormons would pursue in regard to the troops entering the valley. They have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian Possessions, but have, it is now ascertained with certainty, merely removed their families to Provo. Our dispatch contains many items of interest. We also publish a letter received by the Government from Major Ben McCulloch, giving his views of the movements and intentions of the Mormons

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, and extracts from the Mexican papers, which we publish this morning, furnish full details of late occurrences at the capital, and also at San Luis Potosi, relative to the forced loans. It will be seen that the reports previously received by telegraph and otherwise are fully verified.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Tampa, Fla., gives some details of a strange affair which has already been mentioned by telegraph. An "Executive" or "Vigilance" Committee is in existence there, which seems to be altogether a political affair, and the victims of which are prominent members of one political party—the Americans. Four of them were suspended from so many trees on the morning of the 24th inst., two of whom have interesting families to deplore their murder. Among the two hundred persons who followed them to the grave, but two were Democrats, and one of these was the sexton. If the statements of this correspondent are correct,—and the *Republican* does not doubt them—political proscription has advanced a step in Florida. The whole statement, however, looks very much like a hoax.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* has returned from a long voyage, in the course of which she has visited the Falkland Islands, and been employed in various ways in various waters. Some interesting accounts are brought by her from the Falkland Islands and their vicinity concerning the condition of the inhabitants and of the country.

An incendiary fire occurred in Buffalo on Thursday night. It was set in the lumber-yard of Van Vleck, Churchill & Parker, on the Erie Canal, and consumed 2,000,000 feet of pine lumber and the entire contents of the yard. A considerable amount of other property was also destroyed.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe were yesterday conveyed from the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, to the City Hall, accompanied by a military and civic procession, amid the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon. The streets were crowded along the route of the procession, which, though not large, was an imposing one. Last night the remains lay in state in the Governor's room at the City Hall, the 8th Regiment acting as a Guard of Honor, and to-day they will be placed on board the *Jamestown* and start for Virginia.

Superintendant Tallmadge, yesterday, sent a letter to the Presidents of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies informing them that after the 10th inst., they must cease running steam-cars below Forty-second-street, in compliance with the ordinance of the Common Council. Notice of an application for an injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from enforcing the ordinance was served upon Mr. Tallmadge yesterday afternoon. Argument upon the motion will take place on the 9th inst., before Justice Daly, who granted the application.

A lad about twelve years of age, an only son of a widow lady living in Adams-street, Brooklyn, last evening fell over the high wall which flanks the embankment of the heights, and was taken up dead. The fall had broken his neck. His body was conveyed to his mother, who was awaiting his return to supper.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker for Cotton, which was unchanged in value. A fair business was transacted in Flour at steady rates, as well as Wheat, which was not so freely offered. Corn was scarce and quiet. Coffee was rather more inquired for, and Sugars were quite active. A livelier demand prevailed for Common Resin, to arrive and here, as well as for Spirits Turpentine, at buoyant prices. Pork was in better request, partly for future delivery. Other kinds of Provisions were essentially unaltered. Freights exhibited more animation, especially in Breadstuff engagements for Liverpool.

Our Processional Police.—When chivalry went out corporations came in, and hence—(to be brief)—the Police. If we pick up an old romance, or dive into the saw-dust glories of the early chroniclers, we go into ecstasies over the mailed heroes who shake their nodding plumes at us, without for a moment considering that the humble policeman who loafs on the corner, patiently turning his quid, is the modern type of the same character, and every whit as lovable. It was a favorite way of describing a knight to say that he was as brave as his sword, (locust,) and ignorant as his horse, (captain,) sacrilegious upon occasion, (swearing,) courteous to the gentle of blood, (Commissioners,) haughty and overbearing to the vulgar multitude, (applewomen,) a lover of play, (euchre,) wine, (brandy,) and ladies' eyes, (Mercer-street,) and a contemner of all laws and moral obligations, saving those presented to him by his knightly devoir (Ward) and vow (party.) Lastly, it was in the gay and animated pageantry of a public procession, amid the din of trumpets and the flaunting of banners, that the Knight of yore shone to best advantage. Will any one venture to say that this is not identically the case with our modern Knight of the Club? Who *could* say so without blushing, after the pretty show of yesterday, when the dear fellows "took Broadway" with their gallant bearing, and arrested all the omnibuses? Decidedly it is a mean thing to say anything against our Processional Police, albeit, dirty-faced burglars intrude on our privacy, and Dead Rabbits burrow in our basements.

A Point in the Ashburton Treaty Overlooked by the Post.

The ability to draw an inference is not one of the rarest of mental attributes, and yet achievements in that way strike us now and then as so masterly, that we are obliged at once to recognize their transcendent merit. The *Post* is entitled unequivocally to this peculiar praise. Having exhausted a radically-infirm logic in the effort to represent what it erroneously supposed to be the British view of the right of search, it awoke one morning to the knowledge that England held opinions on the subject directly hostile to those it had advocated. Chagrined at this blunder, it was quite natural to seek some mode of retaliation upon *perfide* Albion; and as its logic was already retained for the defendant in the case, it was a happy idea to enlist facts and inferences for the plaintiff. The expedient, while equally bold and ingenious in contrivance, comes, however, somewhat short in execution. There is not body enough in the facts to sustain the conclusion. We have been duped, the *Post* tells us. Although Great Britain has in set terms relinquished the claims of search and of visitation, and has admitted that no such claims rightfully exist, and engages not to reassert them, yet we are duped, outwitted, befooled. The pretension and the right remain as vital as ever, and are even authorized by a solemn convention, the existence of which Gen. Cass is supposed to have forgotten. The reader will probably be as much amazed as Gen. Cass to learn that this recondite and forgotten State paper was the Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

The *Post* quotes the passage it chiefly relies upon. It is found in the preamble:

> "*Whereas*, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor:
>
> 'Art. 10. *Whereas*, the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas, both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the cotracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.'
>
> *And whereas*, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished*, &c., 'have agree to and signed the following articles,'" &c.

Now, asks our cotemporary:

> "Has the United States done 'all in its power' to abolish the Slave-trade? Or will it have done all in its power if it permits its flag to be made, as it were, the sanctuary of slave piracy? By the terms of the treaty which we have quoted, we are practically authorized not only to visit any ship which we suspect of being a Slaver, disguised under British colors, but to go further, and if a Slaver to seize her, though carrying a genuine British register, for that is 'an effectual remedy' within the power of both Governments, and therefore one which both Governments have pledged themselves to exercise on the one hand and tolerate on the other. England, however, does not pretend to visit our vessels, knowing them to be such, but only vessels believed to be Slavers disguised as American. This practice she bases not merely upon the right which every man has to pursue the natural enemies of the human race, whether pirates or vermin, but upon the ample concession made by Mr. Cass, and so dexterously quoted by the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the recent debate in Parliament."

Or, to substitute other, but equivalent terms for those of our cotemporary, by the Treaty of Washington we surrendered the independent position hitherto occupied by this Government, in regard to the repression of the Slave-trade, and assumed an attitude subjecting us to all manner of fresh obligations and impositions, the extent of which was only to be gauged by the arbitrary will of England. Surely the force of absurdity could go no further. The language used in the Treaty of Washington was substantially the same as that of the Treaty of Ghent. By the latter we agreed to "*use our best endeavors*" to terminate the Slave-trade. By the former "*we determine that so far as it be in our power it shall be effectually abolished.*" The undertakings in either case are the same. But it was never pretended by England, and never imagined by the United States, that the stipulation at Ghent, although without further explanation or limitation, conveyed a right to mutual search, or visit. On the contrary, in 1823, and again in 1831 and 1833, England besought our Government to concede this right by an additional Convention; and the correspondence between the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington shows that with the signature of that treaty all claim to the rights of search and visitation was supposed to be terminated. Indeed, so complete was this understanding that orders were at once sent by Lord Aberdeen to the African Squadron not to stop, much less visit or search, a vessel with an American flag at the mast-head, although known to have a cargo of slaves on board.

Nor was the text of the preamble left, as was the stipulation at Ghent, without subsequent precise definition. Articles VIII. and IX. state exactly the extent and nature of the obligations assumed by the United States. They were, in the first place, to sustain a squadron on the coast of Africa, sufficient, in conjunction with those of England, France and Portugal, to prevent the traffic; and in the second place, to remonstrate with powers, still sanctioning the trade, against its continuance. And the first of these, as the minutes of the negotiation show, was designed to dispense with the obnoxious claim to visit, by insuring the presence of an American naval force strong enough to examine all vessels sailing under the American colors, and so obviating the necessity of foreign interference.

So far, therefore, from the question standing where it stood before its agitation, it rests on an entirely different footing. Then the Treaty of Washington was in full force, with the exaction that the African look-out should be maintained under penalty of a resumption of an obnoxious claim of right. Now that penalty is wholly out of the question. The maintenance of the treaty is solely dependent upon our respect for treaty obligations and upon broad grounds of philanthropy. If we choose to disregard these, there is no alternative evil. The inviolability of our flag; the immunity of our commerce from vexatious molestation and mischievous delay, are no longer mixed up with matters wholly extrinsic. The divorce of the Slave-trade and our general traffic is final and effectual. What more can be asked? Very certainly, we have never asked to be released from our obligations to oppose the negro-trade, for those obligations are derived from principles and laws antecedent to any treaty upon the subject with foreign powers. And where is the fraud when we have secured all we demanded, and stand ready to fulfill our own duties in the premises?

The *Post*, we conceive, is even more unfortunate in this effort to exhibit jealousy of English diplomacy than it was in speaking for what it supposed to be the English view of the Search Question. Its facts are as badly perverted as its arguments.

A New State Constitution.

In respect to candidates for Governor, we have rumors and telegrams without number. Nobody forgets that nominating Conventions are to be held, delegates chosen, and standard-bearers selected. Zealous journals are busy naming the men whom they prefer, thus, in most cases, placing their favorites under the unwelcome necessity of a modest withdrawal.

We shall undoubtedly elect a Governor in November, but shall we also vote for a Constitution-making Convention? It is time the Press and the people began to discuss this important question, for it must be decided one way or the other next Fall.

That our present Constitution is as crude a specimen of fundamental law as ever a sovereign State labored under, has been fully demonstrated by the experience of eleven years. It was framed—as no Constitution ever should be—to subserve the purposes of a political party. That it was in any respect an improvement we think no one will now claim. Wherever it made a departure from that which it supplanted, there has been a manifest sacrifice of the public interest, and we think the people are prepared to recognize and correct the errors into which the Convention of 1846 unfortunately fell.

Perhaps the worst result of the changes then made was in respect to the Judiciary. Very few will deny that the character of the Courts has been essentially degraded; while it is but too manifest that the benefits expected and predicted have not been realized. The multiplication of judges has utterly failed to expedite business, for never were the tribunals so hopelessly in arrears as now, and it is needless to say that the election of the Judiciary by the ordinary political machinery has lamentably lowered the character of the bench. The privilege of nominating a Judge at a caucus is felt to be a poor equivalent for the loss of independence and integrity which the process involves. Not but that worthy men have been thus selected, but the tendency of the system undeniably is to corrupt justice at the fountain head. We believe that the people are fully prepared to look favorably upon an entire change in the appointment of the Judiciary.

The Constitution of 1846 stripped the Governor of power to such an extent as to discredit the office which, has practically become little more than an agency for pardoning criminals. It is but reasonable that the Chief Magistrate should be clothed with a degree of authority corresponding to the responsibility which the station implies. Such a restoration of power would prove highly advantageous to the people, whose interests are most safe in responsible hands. Besides, it is due to the position of the State in the Confederacy that the Governor should not be a cipher as compared with the National Administration.

There is a tendency far too great to belittle the State Government, and to exalt the influences which emanate from Washington. No member of the Confederacy, least of all the Empire State, should wantonly place itself in a relation of powerless inferiority to the General Government.

These, and many other topics, will come up for consideration in connection with the proposed Convention. We repeat, that it is not too soon for popular attention to be turned in this direction. Personal and political matters entering into the canvass may be more piquant but not more important. Let the question of a Convention be dispassionately, but carefully and thoughtfully considered by the people at large, with whom its determination rests.

Where is Frazer's River?

The recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose of finding the precise locality of this now important stream.

Frazer's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head-waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward. The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last Summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately.

Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-que-alla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the "Falls" is 12 miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Forks is 55 miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggings at Thompson's River is 160 miles, or thereabouts.

Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for bateaux of three tons burden—a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the "Falls" canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the the Falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region.

It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new placers. There is, however, another route, *viâ* the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is four or five hundred miles.

The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30′, or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

It will be evident, even from this imperfect description, that the Frazer River mines are not easy of access. The country is wild, mountainous and nearly inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can, doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go.

The Free-Love Convention—Its locus in quo.—Why did the Free-Lovers select Rutland as their place of meeting? That quiet Vermont village has good ground of complaint. It was an invidious and unwelcome distinction thus conferred. Little sympathy have the denizens of the Green Mountains with the heresies proclaimed in that pestilent Convention. The sons and daughters of Vermont are an orderly community. Not purer is the air of their own verdant hills, or brighter the sunlight of their valley, than the virtues in which their youth is trained. It was a "Free Convention" in a free country, and had a legal right to meet where it pleased. So much is granted. But surely Mrs. Branch, of New-York, and Mr. Somebody, from Pennsylvania, could find no spot in the United States less in sympathy with their licentious and blasphemous out-pourings than the village of Rutland.

Exhumation of the Remains of President Monroe.

The remains of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, which have lain twenty-seven years in the Second-street Cemetery, in this City, were early yesterday morning disinterred, and taken quietly to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street. There thirty-three pall-bearers, distinguished, and, for the most part, honorable citizens, took charge of them, and, marching down Broadway, attended by a large procession of civilians and the military, with solemn music, while all the bells were tolled, and, from our national vessels minute guns were fired, laid them in state in the City Hall, under guard of the Eighth Regiment. This morning the remains will be borne to the steamer *Jamestown*, and surrendered to the keeping of a Committee of the Virginia Legislature, who are charged to bear them to the statesman's native State, Virginia, for reinterment.

The affair was admirably conducted, and calculated to revive wholesome memories of the virtues of our early Presidents.

James Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758. Though a College-student at Trenton, when the war of the Revolution broke out, he joined the army under Washington, and fought gallantly at Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton and Brandywine. When he retired from the army, it was with the rank of Colonel, and with an enviable reputation. In 1783 he was first elected to Congress. In 1794 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and afterwards Minister to London. In 1814 he was a member of Mr. Madison's Cabinet. From 1818 to 1826 he was President of the United States, having been elected almost unanimously to a second term of service. During the whole of his long public career there is on record no act of his which is a blemish on his character; and while he was before the public as a principal actor in those events which now are our proudest history, he enjoyed an immunity from abuse and scandal which makes the funeral ovation of yesterday no contrast to the eulogies of his cotemporaries. He retired from public life a poorer man than he entered it, and, as all the world said then, and echoes now, an honest man. The dust of an honest man has consecrated our City Hall. The contemplation of such antiquated virtues "does good like a medicine."

Monroe died in this City, and was buried in the Cemetery, from which his remains were yesterday removed, on the 7th of July, 1831. His funeral was a very imposing one, and the place of interment honorable. A marble slab lying upon the earth, and bearing upon it simply his name and the name of the owner of the vault, indicated to the visitor the spot where one of the Fathers of the Republic was laid, but was no sign to the passer-by in the street that a President was buried there. It was a decent, but scarcely a becoming, burial. Virginia does tardy justice to the memory of one of her distinguished sons by reclaiming his ashes, though the metropolis loses one of its attractions for sober, good people, who loved to feel that so honest a man was at least among their dead. The occasion, yesterday, was creditable to all concerned in conducting it. The funereal music, the muffled drums and the crape were not in affectation of mourning,—for what was there to mourn?—but a proper memorial to the virtues of one who long ago had "gone over to the majority," and in the presence of whose relics we instinctively stand uncovered and respectful.

Enforcement of the Laws.

An attempt has just been made to organize a Vigilance Committe at Richmond, Va. It was not, however, successful. There was, indeed, a call for a meeting on the evening of the 30th ult, but the Mayor and the Governor warned the persons at the bottom of the movement to desist, which monition they judiciously obeyed.

We are glad to see Vigilance Committees, which assume to supplant the constituted authorities, suppressed. The example of San Francisco cannot be a safe one for imitation. In New-Orleans, an abortive effort was made to wrest the City Government from the hands of the legal functionaries. It suddenly ended, as our readers know, in the flight of the leaders from the city, and the utter defeat of the undertaking. Such must, and should be, the result in every city where a Vigilance Committee may be set on foot.

Yet the fact that many respectable citizens lend themselves to such enterprises, shows something more than a wanton desire to set aside the regular authorities. It argues a lack of efficiency, if nothing worse, on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the law. Men who have character, property and position to lose do not place themselves in conflict with Courts, Juries, Mayors and Policemen, without some good motive. It is usually after a long period of despairing endurance, that private citizens are incited to take the law into their own hands. That the remedy is worse than the disease, is entirely true. But this fact, by no means, proves the disease to be light.

In Richmond the evil, for the abatement of which revolutionary measures were purposed, appears to have consisted chiefly in the prevalence of gambling houses. Laws exist there, as elsewhere, for their suppression. There are Courts, Grand Juries and Police, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute. Yet no arrests were made. It was in this way that the patience of the Richmond people was exhausted. Perhaps, under the excitement of the occasion, a spasmodic effort may be made by the authorities, and the public discontent temporarily quieted.

The experience of Richmond is the experience of every city. No earnest effort is anywhere made to enforce the existing statutes. The whale of public opinion is occasionally baited with an innocent tub, but the real seat of iniquity remains secure and untouched. What sinks of crime in our own City are patent and well-known to the ministers of the law, we need not say; and yet they continue from year to year unmolested. It is such a state of affairs which tries the patience of the people, and goads them on to unlawful measures. If our municipal rulers are willing to learn wisdom from the signs of the times, let them discharge their sworn duties with courage, energy and thorough efficiency. Let them assail crime where it is rampant and strong. So shall they win public confidence and deserve public gratitude.

The Misfortune of Being a Lord.

Some of the scions of noble British families who have visited this country have very naturally, if ungraciously, complained on their return home of the oppressive attentions bestowed upon them, particularly in this City. The Honorable Mr. Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester, published a book about the United States some five or six years ago, in which he made loud complaints of the tuft-hunters who bored him; he came over here to hunt buffaloes, and not to be hunted as a lion, and was very naturally annoyed by the attentions bestowed upon him, knowing that he was indebted for them to the accident of his being the younger son of a man whose father had been made an Earl because he had been an extensive and successful breeder of sheep. The better way for titled Englishmen and the sons of Nobles who come over here for a Summer's ramble, will be to assume an *alias*, or to drop their titles, and then they will be permitted to travel like other private gentlemen, unmolested by lion-hunters or tuft-hunters. Three or four young noblemen who arrived here last week, appear to have been set upon by our hospitable citizens, and dragged through our hot streets to be shown the specialties of the City; they were taken down to the City Hall and introduced to the Mayor, who, according to one of our Jenkinses, "received his distinguished visitors with that simple republican urbanity which should ever mark the American gentleman." We are very glad he did, and do not see how he could well have done either more or less. But it is a great mistake to call these young gentlemen distinguished, however excellent they may be. They have never done anything whatever to distinguish themselves, and will, no doubt, be greatly surprised to see themselves called distinguished visitors. They were afterwards taken into one of our Court-rooms, where the Parish Will case was under examination, and Jenkins observes that their Lordships "manifested much interest in the question before the Court." If they did they must be remarkably keen-sighted to discover anything to interest them in a case of which one of the counsel stated that the opposite side did not understand the alphabet, and that three weeks would be consumed in merely reading the testimony. The attempts made by some of our cotemporaries to give the pedigree of these young Lords, manifest a shocking confusion of ideas and information in relation to what Thackeray calls the "Englishman's Bible."

Our countrymen pay a great compliment to the "mother country" in the interest which they manifest in the scions of the English nobility who visit us. It is not the title that excites curiosity, but the historical name. A German Prince or a French Duke would not attract half the attention that the younger son of a British Peer would, and the reason of it is that in one case the title awakens no associations of historical interest, and in the other the name is connected with the most stirring events in English literature. The young noblemen who are now on a visit to this City are connected with families more illustrious for their wealth than for their historical importance. Lord Cavendish is a descendant of that famous Duchess of Devonshire, renowned equally for her beauty and her attachment to Whig principles, who canvassed the voters of Westminster in the great contest when Fox was a candidate, and gained one vote by permitting a greasy citizen to kiss her. The elder brother of this young gentleman, now Marquis of Hartington, was in New-York two years ago. The Grosvenors have an ancient lineage and great wealth to boast of, but not much besides. The Hon. Mr. Ashley is a descendant of the famous Shaftesbury, whose *Characteristics* are probably better known by name to the present generation of readers than from a personal inspection of their merits. But he is a son of the present nobleman of the same name who is known as the leader of the Evangelicals among the British aristocracy, and that will be a higher recommendation with many of our countrymen than his descent from the two famous Anthonys of Charles the Second and Queen Anne's times. It has been stated in some of the papers that he is a grandson of Lord Palmerston, and he may, possibly, call "Lord Pam," grandfather, as his Lordship married Mr. Ashley's grandmother. But Lord Palmerston has had no children since his marriage. Lord Ribblesdale is merely the son of a country gentleman whose widow was married to Lord John Russell.

As these young gentlemen have come over here to see the country; they should be permitted to see as much of it as they wish, and as few obstructions, in the shape of attentions, should be placed in their way as possible. They are entitled to the same civilities which all other strangers receive, and probably desire no more.

Facilis Decensus Plum Gutti.—Now that poor Bennett has found out a short cut to something, we would suggest the following subjects to his attention:

1. A short cut to the news of the day, especially on Utah matters, so that he may round the stake-boat of public opinion with some degree of credit to journaldom.
2. A short cut to the meaning of his editorials, so that his readers may be spared the cruelty of reading them.
3. A short cut—in the shape of verbal sailing directions—to the slang, cant and profanity of the Sunday *Herald*; and
4. A short cut—as short as possible—to all those exhilorating encomiums on the manly, gallant, and honorable, excitement of Yacht racing, which preceded the effort of the *Rebecca* just before she turned into Plum Gut, and which, in a faint and sickly but obstinate form, still make their appearance.

Arrival of Another Artist.—Dr. Joseph Meyer, a practical chemist whose *specialité* is the destruction of vermin, in which he has acquired great renown and decorations from nearly all the Courts of Europe, has arrived in this City, and proposes to commence operations upon this Continent. If he succeeds in his mission, he may be considered as quite as useful an artist as any we have welcomed in many years.

Obituary.

Calvin W. Philleo, author of "Twice Married," "Akin by Marriage," and other magazine articles, well known to readers of *Putnam's* and the *Atlantic*, died at Suffield, Conn., on the 30th ult. Mr. Philleo was an active politician as well a popular writer. In 1849 he became a Free-Soiler, breaking away from the Democratic Party, with which he had previously acted, but afterwards went back to the Democrats, and was member of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut at the time of his death.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Greenwich-street Prayer Meeting closed its services for the Summer on Tuesday last at noon, under the lead of the Rev. Mr. Smith. This has been one of the most marked meetings of the City. It has been sustained, mostly, by the merchants and ship-masters of South-street and vicinity. The meetings have been distinguished by a spirit and pathos quite remarkable. A dash of salt water has characterized the meetings. Seamen have been converted. Captains of vessels have taken hold of the work with great zeal. And it was with moistened eyes that the crowded auditory took leave of "No. 27 Greenwich-street," even for the Summer vacation. As the leading men of the meeting are usually absent during the Summer months, it was regarded as expedient to let the meeting go over to the 13th day of September, when the services will be resumed. The closing hymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love—"

was sung with the deepest emotion, and the audience slowly dispersed. The Fulton-street Prayer Meeting will continue all the Summer.

The Boston authorities have reconsidered their refusal to have preaching on the Common, and the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association was pitched last week. On Sunday, P. M., the Rev. Mr. Kirk preached to about 2,000 people, from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God."

The General Association of Massachusetts closed its annual session on Friday last, at Dorchester. Among the main points of interest was the statement of the religious destitution of New-England, and the discussion of the American Tract Society's position. The Rev. Mr. Copp, of Chelsea, stated, from the Committee to whom the subject was committed, that the zeal of Massachusetts in furnishing ministers for the West had well nigh left New-England destitute. The report says:

> "In our zeal for the West we must not forget home. Emigration was mentioned as one of the chief causes in producing this deterioration. In some places sectarianism had also crept in, and in others railroads had changed the centres of trade, whereby some churches had been shorn of their strength. While every effort had been made to convey the Gospel abroad, dark spots had been gathering at home. In the four northern New-England States there were now over 2,000,000 habitual neglecters of the sanctuary, while 1,300,000 have no more to do with the institutions of the Gospel than the heathen. In Massachusetts there were two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand who seldom, if ever, come within the sound of the Gospel. The State, then, ought to be searched out. It was the decided opinion of the Committee that more attention should be given to feeble churches at home. Churches should be planted and raised up. In destitute localities much was to be done. Every inch of the soil of Massachusetts was sacred in destiny, and no portion should be left uncultivated."

The discussion on the position of the Tract Society was long and exciting. The Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Craig, of New Bedford, were the principal advocates for the Parent Society. A resolution approving the recent action of the Boston Society was passed by a vote of 35 to 7.

The State of Maine Convention of Universalists met at Waterville on Tuesday, June 22. The principal matter before the Convention was the report of the Rev. Mr. Abbott, the Secretary, on the condition of the cause. It was an elaborate matter, and more plain than complimentary. As obstacles in the way of the spread of the system, Mr. Abbott named inaction; neglect of the Bible; all theology and no heart religion; neglect of the religious culture of the young; there being but 30 Sabbath Schools in the State; deficiency of Church organization, and unworthy men in the Order. Men of wealth, he said, had often destroyed their Societies because they came in conflict with the preacher. Prayer meetings were held during the sessions of the Convention, and the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Order was brought out at the meeting of the "Reform Society."

The Globe Hotel, located on Frankfort-street, near William, is to be the centre of a new daily prayer meeting. The keeper of the house is a woman. She was at one time a professor of religion. She professes to be revived in her mind, and the new meeting is under the care of the Missionary of the Collegiate Church, who commenced the Fulton street prayer-meeting. The meeting is to be permanent for the season if the attendance and interest warrants it. The Globe Hotel can accommodate not far from 250 people.

It was stated in one of the prayer-meetings yesterday, that a man from England, who had left his family, had been recently converted, and was anxious to reach his home in the old country, especially as he had recent news that his wife had experienced religion within a short time. In about ten minutes after the announcement, a sum sufficient and more than sufficient was subscribed, and he will sail from New-York this week.

The Fourth of July falling on Sunday this present year, the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church has ordered the observance of our National birthday in a manner honorable to that body, and in harmony with the sacredness of the day.

According to the statistics of the New School Presbyterian Church, there are only 449 pastors, 100 clerical editors and professors, and 300 clergymen with no pastoral charge.

The anniversary of the Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Newton, Mass., came off on Tuesday last. Nine young men graduated. The Rev. Prof. Tyler gave an address before the Society of Inquiry, and the Backus Historical Society held its sixth annual meeting. The embarrassment of the institution is so great that a portion of the land was sold, on Wednesday, by order of the Trustees, to reduce the indebtedness of the Seminary; $25,000 is the debt, and 25 acres of land were offered for sale.

A large number of the parishioners of the Rev. W. B. Sutherland, pastor of the Congregational church and society of Mott Haven, paid him a social visit on the evening of Friday, 25th inst., and left behind them substantial evidence of their appreciation of his services as an eloquent and instructive preacher.

"The War Sermon" of the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, as it has been called, will be designed to show the importance of the citizen-soldier to keep the peace, to prevent rioting and civil discord and outbreak, and to enable us to pursue the arts of civilized life. It is not quite true, as some of the papers state, that Mr. Smith has been invited by the Military of Boston to redeliver the discourse in Faneuil Hall. The place and the time is yet uncertain. The services at the Peter Cooper Institute are open to all our citizen-soldiers, as well as ladies and gentlemen—civic as well as military.

The citizens of Elizabethtown, N. J., will celebrate the 5th of July by a general turnout of all the Sunday-Schools, which will hold a united celebration in the Rev. Dr. Murray's Church. The services will be held at the early hour of 9 o'clock A. M., to escape the heat of the day.

Disaffected "Reformers."

Mrs. Rose, whose disclaimer we published yesterday, is not alone in her refusal to accept the extreme doctrines advanced in the Rutland Convention of "Reformers. Mr. George Sennott, of Boston, desires it to be understood that he did not take part in the proceedings from any love for the anti-marriage party, in which he has no faith. He says:

> "I never attended a 'Free-Love' Convention in my life. I should as soon think of attending a convention of pickpockets, or an assembly of *Tribune* reporters. I attended the Rutland Convention at the request of its Committee, and delivered a written address on the 'Influence of Woman in the Elevation of the Race.'
>
> In this address I exposed with all my strength the pernicious doctrines and practices by which wicked men and women endeavor to undermine and degrade the sacred institution of marriage. When published by the Committee it will speak for itself. If among the three thousand people who gave me their attention there were any 'Free-Lovers' present, I am pleased, for their sakes, and hope they found the truth to be wholesome, although not quite to their taste"

Mr. William Goodell, of this City, the gentleman of radical Abolitionist tendencies, who was put down at the Convention in consequence of a pressure of Free Love and Spiritualism, also publishes a statement of his individual grievances. He narrates the particulars of his unsuccessful attempt to be heard, and adds:

> "The best apology I can make for the managers is, hat they made a mistake in trying to discuss so many ubjects in three days; in having said what *they* wanted to hear, and giving no room for the other side. have only stated the facts to silence the boast of aving had a '*Free* Convention' at Rutland. Such an vent is yet for the future."
>
> My friends will understand that my attendance on the Convention terminated on Saturday at 5 P. M. I was so 'superstitious' as to find a Bible for the next day's reading that I preferred to the revelations of Andrew Jackson Davis, to the exposition of which (as I should have said before) the Convention was as free as it was to the scoffers at the inspiration of the "old-fashioned Bible.'"

The "Free-Lovers" seem to be the only set of people who are perfectly satisfied with the results of the Rutland demonstration. They are achieving notoriety, if nothing more.

In our report of the Rutger's Institute celebration, on Thursday, our reporter stated that the premium for landscape drawings was awarded to Miss Horton. This was a mistake. The name of the young lady who received the premium being Miss Hester A. Hawkins.

THE REMOVAL OF MONROE'S REMAINS.

Great Civil and Military Parade—The Arrangements for Forwarding the Remains To-Day.

The removal of the remains of President MONROE from their long resting-place in the Second-street Cemetery took place yesterday morning, shortly after day-break. The body was originally inclosed in a lead coffin, which was encased in one of mahogany. This outside mahogany coffin was in a fine state of preservation, and the silver plate, bearing the inscription of the name, time of decease and age of the President, scarcely required to be cleaned. The new coffin, in which the original one was inclosed yesterday, is also of mahogany, but is covered with fine black cloth, and richly ornamented with highly-wrought silver handles and mountings, the silver name-plate from the old coffin being transferred to it. The exhumation, as we stated yesterday, was conducted at day break, in the most private manner—the undertaker, Mr. WILSON, and the Committee of Virginians alone being present. The remains were taken to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the pall, bearers, members of the Common Council, and other public men engaged to take prominent positions in the funeral ceremony, assembled in the "Hall of the Union," at the Cooper Institute. Among those present we noticed Lieut. Drake, U. S. A.; Chevalier Joseph Bartinetti, the Sardinian Consul; Lieut. Riell, U. S. N.; J. E. Zimmermann, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; Peter Cooper, Esq.; Augustus Schell, Esq.; Mayor Tiemann, and his venerable father; Leopold Schmidt, of the Prussian Consulate; Mr James Harper; Mr. Isaac O. Barker; Col. Peyton, of Virginia; Major Hill, U. S. A.; Mr. Wise, of Virginia; John Cochrane; the Rev. Drs. Armitage, Spring, Price and Dean, with many others. From the Cooper Institute carriages were taken to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, where the remains were in waiting. The streets were thronged with people for two hours previous, and it was only by the exercise of police vigilance that the carriages could force their way. Much disappointment was felt in consequence of General SCOTT's inability to attend—but the General was too sick, as he wrote to Colonel PAYTON. But with General SCOTT absent here was no lack of notable men. Among the pall-bearers were JOHN KELLAY and JAMES HARPER, JAMES WATSON WEBB and GEORGE WILKES, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and NELSON J. WATERBURY, Captain LEONARD and ISAAC O. BARKER, ELIJAH F. PURDY and AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, to say nothing of many others, whose names were published in the advertised programme.

The arrangements of the day were under the command of Brigadier-General HALL. Of the Police detailed to preserve order, there were detachments from the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Precincts. No ceremonies were held at the Church;—there were no prayers, no orations. In solemn silence, broken only by the tolling of the bells and the booming of distant cannon, the funeral *cortége* moved off. First, went Dodworth's full band, with sixteen muffled drums. Then came the 71st Regiment, twelve in a line, with reversed arms; after them the 12th Regiment, then the 4th Regiment, then a troop of Cavalry of the 3d Regiment, then Noll's band and the 8th Regiment, and then the funeral car—a hearse, with plate-glass sides, drawn by eight white horses, caparisoned in black. On each side of the hearse walked twenty members of Captain J. M. VARIAN's troop of Cavalry, leading their horses. In barouches followed thirty-three pall-bearers, including the Mayor, and all the distinguished parties heretofore mentioned, except General SCOTT. Next in the order of procession was the Virginian Committee and the resident Virginians of the City. In succession followed the members of the Common Councils of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, the Governors of the Almshouse, the army and navy officers resident in the City and vicinity, the officers of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Police Magistrates, Coroners, and various City officials. The procession did not exceed two-thirds of a mile in length, but the occasion made it the most imposing that has taken place for many years in the City. Throughout the entire route the streets were lined with people. Every window commanding a view of the spectacle was filled with grave and earnest faces. The entire occasion was one of unusual solemnity, and as such it was treated by all who took part in it, whether actual participants or spectators.

The crowd in the Park and in the City Hall, at the windows and on the balcony and steps, was immense. The Mayor's squad was on duty in the Park, and kept the people in their places, temporary barriers had been erected to keep the crowd back, which assisted the officers not a little. The flags were at half mast on the City Hall.

The Procession reached the Park at 6 o'clock, and winding around the lower end of it, entered at the east gate. The 71st Regiment halted opposite the City Hall, drew up in line and presented arms, while the rest of the troops, the hearse, and the carriages advanced. The pall-bearers and distinguished guests alighted and proceeded to the Governor's room. Thither also the coffin was borne and placed in the centre of the middle room. When all who were permitted had entered, the room was uncomfortably crowded. Then the doors were closed for a moment and all was silence. Then Mayor TIEMANN, who stood near the coffin, said "The arrangements of the Committee now are to leave the remains in charge of the 8th Regiment as a Guard of Honor. As the 8th Regiment marches in, the audience will be dismissed." Uniforms began to appear at the door, and the crowd began to leave. Each inspected the coffin, over a portion of which the American flag was thrown. The following was the inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
of Virginia.
Died July 4, 1831,
Aged 74 years.

Meantime, outside, the 71st Regiment had marched off the ground, the 8th Regiment stacked their arms, and 30 men, detailed from Company C, under command of Capt. BURGER, entered the Governor's Room, and took charge of the remains. Guard was set, the guests had soon departed, and the soldiers were left alone with their charge. Guard was relieved three times during the night—10 men on duty at a time—and at 7 o'clock this morning, Company F, Capt. BUCK, was to relieve Company C.

At 10 o'clock, this morning, the remains of the Ex-President will be removed to the steamer *Jamestown*, lying at pier No. 13, foot of Albany-street, North River, under the escort of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as a guard of honor. On board the *Jamestown*, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE will formally deliver the remains to the Committee of Virginians, with an appropriate address, to which responses will be made by the Virginia gentlemen. The *Jamestown* will sail at 3 o'clock, and will arrive at Richmond, probably, some thirty-six hours after. On this vessel will be the remains of MONROE, the Joint Committee of the Common Council, the Virginia Committee, and others.

The *Ericsson* will sail at 12 M. The members of the National Guard are ordered to be on board at 10½ o'clock. The hands were busily engaged in preparing the vessel for sea yesterday. Captain LOWBER says the boys "will have to rough it." The steamer, of course, has not sleeping accommodations for so many as 600, and many will have to sleep on deck. Straw mattresses have been procured and will be placed in convenient places on deck and in the cabins for those who shall desire to "turn in." The Captain complains of the action of the owners of the steamer *Washington*, which lies at the same wharf, foot of Reade-street. On that vessel he says there is a great quantity of mattresses which are not in use and will not be for some time. They cost $4 apiece, and the owners of the *Washington* would not permit the use of them on board of the *Ericsson* unless $3 for each was paid. Mr. COLLINS has furnished nearly everything else needful for the expedition except mattresses. The members of the National Guard, several days ago, drew lots for the state-rooms. No distinction was made with regard to rank, and officers and soldiers took their chance equally. The Captain has given up his state-room to the Colonel. The *Ericsson* is too large a vessel to ascend the river as far as Richmond. At City Point she will be met by a steamboat, which will convey the regiment to the city. Monday will, of course, be the great day there. On Tuesday the National Guard will have a public dinner, and their whereabouts after that are not fully determined upon.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children who are in the habit of attending the meetings at the Five Points House of Industry, had, in common with a number of men and women, a very agreeable temperance gathering there last evening. Before dark the children congregated in the open space in front of the House of Industry, and sung a number of their favorite pieces, much to the pleasure of a very large crowd of people of the neighborhood. They were then marched to the Chapel of the House, where Mr. J. W. BARNES presided, and several appropriate addresses were delivered. The attendance, besides the children, was quite small inside; although the number in and about the open space was quite large and orderly. The children looked well, sang well, were attentive and appeared to enjoy the occasion very much indeed.

City Items.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—As has been indicated by the City authorities here and in Brooklyn, the official demonstrations in honor of the anniversary of our National Independence, will not be made until Monday, nevertheless Sunday will doubtless be a day of unusual interest, as being *the* anniversary day. The clergy will probably preach with special reference to the occasion. But aside from the pulpit and the official recognitions of the day, we have already very effective intimations that the youth and children are aware of its approach, and that they are determined not to be behind in show of patriotic regard for it. A very proper resolution by the Heads of the Educational interest, caused the Declaration of Independence to be read in the schools, yesterday; and a natural consequence was that it was followed by innumerable declamations and songs by the children. Patriotism thus begun continued to express itself during the remainder of the day in pathetic appeals to the parental pocket, and in a general spasmodic illumination of the pavements during the night.

The American General Committee held a regular meeting at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street. The meeting was private, and as there was none other than the usual business transacted, there was nothing with which the public would care to be made familiar.

The Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, who has sailed for Europe in the *Arago*, received, a few days before his departure, a letter from some of the congregation of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor, a letter announcing that a donation of $8,000 had been contributed by them as a present to him.

The steamer *Island City* will make an excursion trip, on Monday, July 5, leaving Fulton Market slip, New-York, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck; returning, leaves Mamaroneck at 4 o'clock, New-Rochelle at 4:30; City Island, 4:45; Whitestone at 5 P. M. Tickets 25 cents each way.

QUARANTINE AT BOSTON.—The Boston Quarantine authorities, a day or two since, were thrown into a ferment from the discovery that the ship *Tropic*, which had arrived from Havana, had lost a number of her crew by yellow fever, and that the steward's wife, who had died of the disease, had been brought home in a barrel of spirits. The vessel had come to the dock without even stopping at quarantine. She was sent back for purification.

Some of the New-York merchants have lately ordered their captains, who have gone to Havana, not to load for New-York, on account of the detention to which they will be subjected at our Quarantine, but to go to Boston or Philadelphia. But Boston, too, appears to be waking up to the necessity of protecting the public health. They must be on their guard, or they may lose the consignment of a cargo of molasses.

Terrible Affair in Florida.

FOUR RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF TAMPA HUNG BY THE VIGILANTS.

From the Savannah Republican.

We received, yesterday, the following letter from Tampa, in which is recorded one of the greatest outrages that ever disgraced a country of law. We have no personal knowledge of the writer, and the reader will form his own opinion of its reliability. From recent indications from that quarter, we entertain but little doubt of the correctness of his statements. We cannot believe, however, that mere political hostility is sufficient to drive men to such desperate extremities.

Touching the appeal of the writer for protection, we can only refer him to the Governor of Florida, whose duty it is to crush out, by aid of the militia, if necessary, all such diabolical proceedings and their authors.

TAMPA, Fla., Thursday, June 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The existence of an "Executive Committee" at this place is doubtless known to you: and as a law-abiding citizen of this city, I feel it to be my duty to state certain facts to the world, with reference to said Committee, and ask a place in your columns for the publication of them, as our little paper here, and in fact every paper in this portion of the State, is either in league or fear of their vigilance and tyranny.

This morning four of our most prominent men, to wit: JOHN J. EARLY, D'WITT LUCIAN, JEROME BAKER, and Col. J. ALFONSO CROCKETT, were found hung to as many trees in the suburbs of our City. Intense excitement exists, and many of our citizens are now under arms for the protection of law-abiding citizens, who dare to raise their hands against these midnight assassins.

Another remarkable feature is this, every one of these men were members of the "American Party." Is it a proscription? Col. CROCKETT and Mr. EARLY leave interesting families to deplore their loss, while the death of all has cast a gloom over this community, from which it will not shortly recover.

They were followed to the grave by about two hundred persons, and remarkable to say there were but two Democrats in the concourse, one of whom was the sexton.

You may rely upon this being strictly correct; and my excuse for thus addressing a stranger, is but that "naked truths might come to light," and these damnable assassins may receive their just merits.

As the friend of Americans, I ask that you make an appeal to the General Government for protection, or at least demand an investigation.

Yours, &c., S. T. BOWEN.

Police Intelligence.

THREE BURGLARIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a young boy broke into the dwelling house No. 38 Bond-street, and stole a lady's work-box, containing $25 and a quantity of jewelry. He was seized just as he was making off with his booty and given in charge to an officer. He gave his name as Wm. Scott, and age 14. Two young fellows, name John Waters and Wm. O. Curtis, were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, just as they were coming out of the house No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-street, which they had entered with false keys. They had bagged a quantity of clothing. The dwelling house of James Murray, No. 130 Thompson-street, was broken into last evening by burglars. The parties became frightened and ran away without taking anything with them. The three prisoners whose arrests are announced above, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Isaac Davis, a painter, was arrested by Capt. Silvey, of the Sixth Ward, upon a warrant issued from Fonda, Montgomery County, charging him with rape. The Sheriff of the County took him back yesterday to answer the charge.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States frigate *Cumberland*, which we announced at the Island of Madeira some time since, set sail for Santa Cruz, Teneriffe Islands, on the 8th of May, reaching that port on the 11th of the same month. The *Cumberland* remained at Santa Cruz until the 15th of May, when she left for Porta Grande, in the Cape de Verde Islands, and reached there in safety after seven days' sail.

We have advices from her, dated the 22d of May, which announce the health of the officers and crew excellent, and state that she was to sail the next day for Porto Praya.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Live-Stock and Produce Markets—Tobacco—Hay and Straw—Dry Goods, etc., etc.

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☞ Removal.—W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ The Evergreens Cemetery.—Owners of lots in this Cemetery are hereby requested and urged to improve and beautify their lots and graves as heretofore with their own employes or agents as they see fit. All persons complying with the published rules and regulations will receive attention and coöperation. But no person violating said rules, or in any way disturbing the quiet of the place, will be permitted to work upon the grounds. WM. C. KNEELAND, Comptroller.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Removal.—ROBERTS & CTHELL, late Eastman & Roberts, importers and dealers in Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, have removed to No. 113 Broadway, next door to the Trinity Building.
Pelongs, for Undertakers' use.

☞ No. 12 of Stephen H. Branch's Alligator is out, and bites very hard. Don't you think so, Messrs. Cooper, Tiemann, Bennett, Draper, Connolly, Purser and Gerard? I'll bet you do.

☞ A Card.
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Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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Boy's Marseilles and Linen Raglans, &c., at very low prices, at No. 31 John st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ Consumption.—This Disease is Successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines.—
Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner of Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Machine Twist, &c.
Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.
"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times*

☞ Sunday Being the Fourth, FOWLER AND WELLS will keep open their Phrenological Rooms, at No 308 Broadway, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, to accommodate citizens and strangers who desire examinations.

☞ Straw Caps for Boys, Girls' Leghorn Straw Flats, children's Fancy Straw Hats. Parents will find a wide field for choice, and at low prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

☞ Straw Caps for Boys, Girls' Leghorn Straw Flats, children's Fancy Straw Hats. Parents will find a wide field for choice and at low prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

MARRIED

DOW—ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Capt. JOHN M. DOW to LIZZIE K., only daughter of James Allen, Esq., all of this City.

HUNT—ALLEN.—At Rahway, on Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Samuel Shedden, ISAAC L. HUNT, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE R., daughter of the late Joseph W. Allen.

DIED.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, of consumption, ALBERT P. ROBERTSON, son of the late John Robertson.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ P. M.

POLHAMUS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 2, Mrs. HARRIET POLHAMUS, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, Darius Terry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 2d st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

TORBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 2, EDWARD TORBERT, son of the late John Torbert, of Somerville New Jersey.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) noon, at 12 o'clock, at No. 84 Myrtle av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 2, Dr. JOHN YOUNG, aged 68 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, July 4, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
All those who may wish to procure WING'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS should be on their
GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS,
as some are making ordinary Crackers the size of WING'S FARINA, and are endeavoring to sell their articles by calling them Farina Crackers.
We are credibly informed that some retailers have been found actually aiding these deceptions, by offering to their own customers these inferior Crackers at the full price of WING'S FARINA, with an intimation that they were the same as WING'S; and all this is done simply because the imitation article afforded them a larger profit.
Of course, those who confide in their family grocer, as all must do to a certain extent, to sell them genuine and good articles at fair prices, will not continue to patronize any one who attempts such a deception.
There are too many high-minded merchants engaged in the business of selling family groceries to render it necessary for any family to encourage any idvividual acting thus.
In order to avoid such deceptions, buy no Crackers for Farina but WING'S.
ALL OF WING'S CRACKERS ARE FARINA.
The name A. WING is stamped upon every true Farina Cracker made; be sure and purchase none but those having this stamp.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New York.

4TH OF JULY.
Once more we hail our day of birth.
The day that freedom dawned on earth;
The day that dashed a tyrant down,
Tore the best jewel from his crown.
Ah! cold the heart which does not beat
With rapture, as the rushing feet
Of freeborn millions proudly tread
4TH. The land for which their sires have bled.
But still there lurks a tyrant brood,
Who steal our rest, who suck our blood,
And prowling round us in the night,
Bring o'er our dreams a scathing blight.
Bed-bugs, mosquitoes roach and fly,
All insects—rats and mice—must die;
Thus by the nation is decreed,
From sea to sea the land be freed
4TH. From their vile presence; naught must rest
On our free soil which can molest;
And ere the cannons loudly roar,
Let each one haste to 424,
In Broadway, where E. LYON vends
His nostrums, which the world commends.
Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS.
WHAT PRODUCES BRONCHITIS.
FIRST STAGE OF DISEASE.

Costiveness is the first link that connects disease to the system. It creates, induces, feeds and supports Bronchitis, and is slightly or indifferently treated, as though it was of no serious tendency; nevertheless, it has laid the foundation of that destroying disease, without the knowledge of the sufferers, undermining and sapping the very vitals of their constitutions.

Among the numerous class of diseases which afflict men there is none more silent or treacherous in its approaches, or more certain to triumph over its slowly-consuming victim, than that formidable and insidious leveler of humanity—Bronchitis—which is produced by catching colds, through a neglect of regulating the state of the bowels, when arriving to adult age. It seldom excites any attention or alarm in the mind of any person, until it has sown the seeds of disease and suffering in the human system, by checking the circulation of the blood; and it is to this source alone that we attribute the awful mortality of consumption.

The following is a simple but correct illustration, the namely: If the culverts and sewers of City were checked or clogged up, accidentally or otherwise, what would be the result? An overflow of accumulated filth and slush on the surface of the earth in its neighborhood until it filled every hole, corner and crevice. This is quite similar to the human body, when the channel or sewer of life, as I may term it, which is the bowels, is checked or confined, through constipation or some unnatural obstruction, which prevents the blood from circulating throughout the general system.

What, then, is the consequence? An accumulation of diseased matter and bile. Where will this bile and poisonous substance go to, when it is prevented from taking its natural exit through the bowels? It must surge itself back again into the blood, to be infused through the entire frame by the agency of the blood bringing in its passage disease and suffering, and exhibiting itself by pain, nervous sensations and irritation all over the body—producing a bad feeling at the stomach, sourness of the food, a rush of blood to the head, catarrh, bronchitis, a short dry cough, dizziness, pain in the shoulders, and through or under the shoulder blades, cold feet, a peevish and irritable temper, annoyed by this hacking cough, and then gradually begins the expectorating from the throat of lightish phlegm, resembling boiled starch or tough jelly, of various colors, from a light to a darkish substance, and hawked up like a string.

SECOND STAGE.

From this period the patient is aware of some unusual and disagreeable feeling, though he seldom takes the hint until it goes from bad to worse. Catching cold from the slightest exposure, which he cannot avoid, in consequence of the blood being in a diseased and corrupt condition for a long time previous to the appearance of those troublesome symptoms, through the impure state of the blood, that at every breath the patient draws he imbibes a similar quantity of fresh air by the nostrils and mouth, which keeps the tickling that exists in the throat and bronchial tubes in a ferment of irritation—this is the reason why some people complain of catching cold even when confined to their room. Hence, the sufferer is hacking, hawking, or expectorating a little at a time, with the impression that there is something in his throat that wants to come out, and which he desires to get out. There is a frequent desire for heavy sighing, with a dryness of the nostrils, which inclines the patient to pick or scratch them; sleepy, drowsy, dull and heavy, loss of appetite, and confused memory; a stuffing, tightness and oppression of the chest, with a rawness and soreness of the gullet of the throat. This is caused by the silent enemy that has lurked in the system for months and even years, and has at length roused your fears; and well it might, for out of one hundred persons who die of consumption, ninety-nine are owing to disease of the throat alone, though simply called bronchitis; and wretchedly treated by this self-pretended and dignified class of mercurial physicians termed M. D.'s, who have proved a curse to the human family. They treat their patients on the following abusive principle, by cutting the tonsils and palate from the throat, as you might cut the gills out of a fish; next comes the solution or wash of nitrate of silver or caustic, and the whalebone swab to wash and burn away the disease that has occupied the throat. Then comes the application of blisters and Croton oil externally to the throat and neck, to draw out the inflammation, as the physicians suppose—what blind philosophy! Then comes the quack sheet of the Materia Medica—calomel, antimony, morphine and opium, to salivate and lull the feeling of the patient, which adds to the disease and increases the suffering, by giving the disease an opportunity of triumphing over nature. What a delusive idea to think the above treatment would be available in having recourse to these debilitating and irritating remedies of cutting, burning, blistering, purging and starving, which is of itself sufficient to lower and reduce the constitution of an ox.

THE THIRD STAGE

confirms the above remarks. While undergoing this torturing treatment, the constitution is rapidly failing and giving rise to more alarming symptoms, evidently preparing its victim for the shroud, while the physicians and friends fail to see cause until those confirmed symptoms of consumption set in, but foolishly assign the cause to some other besides the genuine one, till the disease has reached its meridian, with a complication of fresh symptoms, breathing short and hurried, cough frequent, with an accumulation of corrupted matter, sometimes streaked with blood, profuse night sweats, emaciation and debility, cold chills in the forenoon, with a burning fever after flesh soft and flabby, the limbs scarcely able to support the body; a susceptibility of catching cold on the least exposure, attended with a hoarseness and loss of voice, with a heavy expectoration in the forenoon; flying pains in the chest, sides and shoulders, with a severe fit of coughing in the morning on awakening from sleep. The painful crisis is fast approaching, with a swelling and puffing of the feet and ankles, and frequent attacks of the diarrhœa. In females symptoms are more distressing at an earlier period than in the male, with a weakness in the back and loins, a sinking and exhausted feeling in stomach, nervous and excitable, with gradual and frequent interruptions.

In addition, permit me to suggest to those laboring under this most treacherous disease, Consumption, who derived no benefit from the administration of mineral nostrums, such as calomel, antimony, morphine or opium, as well as other disgusting patent medicines, to call at the Dépôt of Health, No. 121 8th-st., Clinton-place, where the health seeking invalids from the east, west, north and south can be accommodated with pleasant, airy and well ventilated apartments, and shall be treated under the immediate supervision of the personal experience of Dr. DURKIN, for the space of 21 days, until their recovery is certain, on the most moderate terms.

J. D. DURKIN,
Chronic and Consumptive Physician.

Can be consulted daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., No 121 8th-st., Clinton-place, New-York.

Consultation and medicine for $5, which will test its efficacy, dispatched per express, to any address, all over the United States and Canada, on receipt. No letters answered without the specified inclosure.

CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!
WITHOUT MEDICINE.
WITHOUT MEDICINE.

IMPORTANT ! ! ! ! ! !
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Read what a regular Physician writes.
Editor of the American Agriculturist:
"... If every *parent* in the land would read and carry out the plain, simple directions on '*Preparing Food for Children*,' given in the July *Agriculturist*, which I have just received, the Doctors' 'occupation would be gone,' the apothecaries and makers of Patent Medicines would be compelled to 'shut up shop' for want of patronage, and the lives of *tens of thousands* of Children would be saved.... By all means advertise that number, and sell *single* copies to every-body. The children will grow up and call you blessed...."
Single copies of the July number, in *English* and *German*, will be sent *post-paid* for 10 cents—50 cents will pay for six months—$1 for one year. The July number contains, in addition to the above, over 60 good articles, and 40 illustrative Engravings upon every department of Rural Life—including full directions for setting out a table (with picture of a table ready "laid"); best mode of preserving fruits, &c., &c.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher,
No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE ONLY EXPANSION SKIRT
TO BE DEPENDED UPON
IN TIMES OF PRESSURE.
THE GREAT ANNOYANCE OVERCOME.
LADIES CHARMED!
GENTLEMEN DELIGHTED!!
CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!!!
The perils attendant upon wearing the rigid
STEEL HOOP SKIRT,
(By not permitting the garments to be compressed) in case of
ACCIDENT BY FIRE,
as well as the many difficulties, inconveniences, and too often inelegant displacement of dress, is
ENTIRELY OBVIATED
By the use of
WOODWARD'S
PATENT COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS.
LADIES WEARING THEM
may, with confidence,
ENTER THE MOST CROWDED ASSEMBLY,
CHURCH, CARRIAGE,
RAILROAD CAR OR OMNIBUS,
WITHOUT MORTIFICATION TO THEMSELVES,
OR
INCONVENIENCE TO OTHERS.
They may be compressed into the smallest space without breaking or injuring the expansive powers of the springs, while they afford an easy and graceful fall to the drapery in a sitting position and, upon rising, immediately resume their wonted shape and beauty, being every way pliable, very
COMPRESSIBLE, EXPANSIVE AND DURABLE.
They are peculiarly adapted for misses' skirts, and, without exception, they form the most reliable and desirable
PROMENADE AND TRAVELING SKIRT
in the world. For sale at his store, No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, and at his manufactory, No. 196 Fulton-st. New York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE, even after years of dissipation or excess, will infallibly cure the most malignant nervous affection, and fill with health the most debilitated frame. Neuralgia, rheumatism, vertigo, impotency, mental or physical decay, palpitation of the heart, &c., banish before it. $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen, forwarded to any address. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 19 Nassau st; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over
HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD;
and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of ARTHUR'S, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in
THE FOURTH YEAR
since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the
EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,
in the number for July, 1858. He says:
"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"
ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.
They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold* and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat our lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. If directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.
PATENT STAMP.
☞ Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.
SIZES AND MATERIAL.
TIN CANS—Pint, quart, half gal. and gal.
FIRE-PROOF STONEWARE (CANE-COL.) JARS—Pint, quart and half gallon.
QUEENSWARE—Pint, quart and half-gal
GLASS—Pint, quart and half-gallon.
The Cans & Jars (except glass) NEST to secure economy in freight.
ARTHUR'S SELF SEALING CANS AND JARS are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY.
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.
Trade supplied, at manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New York; CHAS. BURNHAM, Springfield, Mass; JOSEPH R. REEN, corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is.....900-1,000 parts pure
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

$150,000—CLEARING-OUT SALE—$150,000 OF SUMMER CLOTHING.
I will sell the entire balance of my stock of Fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING at 20 per cent. less than my usual low prices.
I wish it distinctly understood that I will not be undersold by any man or combination of men.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
E. DEGROOT,
Granite Hall,
CASH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Fulton-st.,
First Clothing Store east of Broadway.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
ANOTHER SERMON
BY
THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AS
Delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27.
REPORTED VERBATIM.
Will be published on SATURDAY, July 3,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,
One Cent per copy.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentleman were cured of piles by using DR. WITMER'S Pile Suppository:—Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but did no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 205 South street, was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 168 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
TASTES	TASTES	TASTES
LIKE	LIKE	LIKE
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT,

After a week or two in the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIPS!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway.

BUTTER AND POULTRY.
MARKET EXPRESS COMPANY'S REFRIGERATOR.
Pier No. 61, foot Christopher st., North River.
Just received from Western New-York by Refrigerator Cars, a fine supply of FRESH DAIRY BUTTER and a quantity of DRESSED FOWLS, in first rate order, which will be sold at the low price of 14 cents for Butter, and 10 cents per pound for Fowls.
GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.
A SECOND-HAND MACHINE OF THE MARYLAND PATENT,
In perfect order, for sale at about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PAUL'S GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS
Are made by Mr. C. H. PAUL, at his Bakery on the Hudson River. Messrs. DREW & FRENCH, No. 85 Barclay-st., New-York, are his Wholesale Agents, and receive almost daily shipments of these celebrated Crackers.
"PAUL'S" GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS are made from the true Farina, and of that part of the grain that is the most nutritious and healthy. Very great care is used in the manufacture of these Crackers, and none but the best of stock used, which accounts for their retaining their freshness to such a remarkable degree, and enables PAUL to sell his Farina Crackers in every State in the Union at a lower price than any crackers of an equal quality.
All who have used PAUL'S FARINA CRACKERS will readily admit that they are:
First—The most pleasant to the taste.
Second—The most nutritious and healthy.
Third—They retain their freshness longer than any other.
Fourth—That there are no crackers so well adapted for merchants, bankers, book-keepers and clerks for a lunch.
Fifth—That for ladies intending to spend a part of the Summer at the sea shore or in the country, and especially those having the care of children, these Farina Crackers are unsurpassed.
Sixth—They are most convenient to carry, because so small that they average 100 to the pound.
Paul's Cracker Bakery being one of the oldest and most successful in the country, his styles have been numerously initiated in his own vicinity and elsewhere. The genuine are invariably stamped PAUL.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.—There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing in which to keep the water cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

THE RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
THE
RAILWAY TIME TABLES
ARE
PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY
UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.
OUR THIRD YEAR.
With the present Number we enter upon the third year of our existence; and though but two brief years have passed, we have, during that period, gained a position and reputation which has never before been obtained by any other work of the kind.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
Is the official organ of the Railway Companies. It has become a fixed fact—an institution of the country; an indispensable companion to the traveler. It is universally acknowledged to be the best as well as the cheapest work of the kind ever issued from the press, and as such challenges the
COMPETITION OF THE WORLD.
Its course is onward and upward—it never lags. THE GUIDE of 1858 is not the same as THE GUIDE of 1857; nor was that of 1857 the same as that of 1856, but, on the contrary, each succeeding year of its existence has presented a marked improvement upon the past. As the traveler will perceive at a glance, we not only give the time tables and advertisements of the
IMPORTANT RAILWAYS
of the country, but also illustrate their various positions through the medium of maps, thus rendering THE GUIDE so plain and simple that a man of the most ordinary capacity can, by a little reflection, know wher he is going and how he can get there. The
THROUGH ROUTE MAPS
which we have introduced since the publication of the first volume have received universal commendation. Thousands who have been going it blind, so far as railway travel is concerned, have their eyes opened through the instrumentality of these maps; there are very few intelligent persons who undertake a Western tour before purchasing a copy of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
in order that they may be enabled to select their route previous to commencing their journey. The Time Indicator, representing by twenty-one dials the difference of time between the different cities in the United States, (recently introduced in THE GUIDE,) is also a valuable acquisition, adding much to its utility. These two important additions together with others not necessary for us to name, have placed THE GUIDE far
AHEAD OF ALL OTHER
works of the kind—creating a demand which enables us to circulate a larger number of copies than all other Railway Guides combined. The commendation daily received through the medium of the Press and other sources, encourages us to go on, and imparts more gratification than we have language to express.
We would return our thanks to all who have aided and assisted us in bringing THE GUIDE to its present position; and though we have improved much upon our first issues, we are fully aware that we have not, as yet, arrived at perfection. The only hope we have of so doing is through the continued aid of our numerous friends.
CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER.
A TIME INDICATOR, illustrated by twenty-one dials, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States. Travelers will perceive by consulting the Indicator, not only the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, but also the correct time at the city he may visit, without constantly moving the hands of his watch to and fro—to be on time.
A NEW MAP OF THE FLORIDA RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS, representing the Southern and Western States, Mexico and West India Islands, together with these most important points, viz: Fernandina, Cedar Key, New Orleans, Galveston, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tehuantepec, Bay of Honduras, San Juan, Aspinwall Panama, &c.
TEN THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal railways, and their connections from the East to the West *via* Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.
SEVENTY MAPS, delineating the principal local railways throughout the United States and the Canadas; their distances, connections, &c.
ONE LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP, representing the railways in actual operation throughout the United States and Canadas.
IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, baggage, hacks, hotels, &c.
INDEX TO TELEGRAPH STATIONS in connection with railways, and a new and important feature to every business man. By merely glancing at the index, persons can inform themselves not only where a station is situated, but upon what railway.
THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—A Guide to the principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.
INDEX TO NEARLY 2,000 of the principal towns, villages and cities in connection with railways throughout the United States and Canadas.
A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate maps of railways, giving an account of the most important cities, villages, &c., through which the railways pass.
In reference to the accuracy of APPLETON'S GUIDE, the attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:
"Within the past six months business or pleasure has called me into one half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad; and I have never arrived at a dépôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied upon implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the New-York Herald.
This admirable compilation is increasing so rapidly in circulation that in this respect it promises soon to outrival the English Bradshaw. In the care with which the tables are put together, and in the extent and variety of the information which it conveys, it however has no equal.
From the Baltimore American.
As the traveling season will soon commence, this comprehensive guide will now be called into requisition. Those who buy it once will never afterwards be without it.
From the Boston Journal.
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on our journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining hand-book.
Extract from The Musical Harp.
This is decidedly the best guide in the world—far ahead of Bradshaw's English work. It is illustrated by over sixty maps, and contains over two hundred pages. It is a work that should be placed in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States.
From the American Railway Times.
This is a most admirably arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.
From the Cincinnati Commercial.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Grand Lodge having accepted the invitation of the authorities of Brooklyn to lay the corner stone of the City Armory, on the 5th inst., invites the subordinate lodges of New-York and Brooklyn to unite with it in the ceremonies of the day. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers will meet at the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, City Hall, and the Fraternity in Joralemon-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M. precisely. By order,
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE LADIES' SHOEMAKERS PROTECTIVE Union of New York and Brooklyn, will meet at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., this (Saturday) evening, July 3, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report from the Grand President of the Journeyman Cordwainers Association of Philadelphia, Penn., and to take action thereon. Let every member attend. By order of Committee.
J. F. MURPHY, Secretary.

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TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

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A COUNTRY SEAT AT MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey five minutes' walk from depot corner of Morris-av. and Spring-st., with the rear on the Whippenny River; a brick house, 28x66, containing 14 rooms and bath rooms with hot and cold water; furnace ventilators, etc.; over four acres of land in lawn, fine old shade-trees, garden, orchard, (excellent fruit of all descriptions,) grass, etc.; a double house for gardener and coachman, ice, coal and wood houses, stable and carriage houses, all in excellent order. For sale or exchange for improved City property, upon advantageous terms for purchasers. Apply to
J. A. DIX, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depot, containing thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house in first rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depot; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office Stamford.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the southern part of Westchester county 12 miles from Madison Square, with 30 acres of land. This place has all the romance and elegant improvements for a gentleman's residence. It is seldom a place of this character is offered for sale. A note addressed to COUNTRY, Box No. 139, *Times* office, will bring about an interview.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—at Stamford, Conn., furnished or unfurnished. A handsome, modern built cottage, containing 13 rooms—five on the first floor—all in complete order and choice location. Address COTTAGE, Box No 103, *Times* Office, or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford Depot.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, with garden, near New-York, for the Summer months, or, if suited, the whole year. Rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Address E, Box 342, Post-Office, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of WH. B. MOUNT, No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ON SMITHTOWN River, elegantly improved; fine lawn, with large trees; trout pond and brook; house built in modern style, 42 by 32 feet, with wing; plenty of fruit; one third cash, balance in mortgage. Also, a fine farm of 50 acres, on the borders of the village of Smithtown; good farm-house and out-buildings, one-half mile front on the principal street; plenty of fruit and muck. Terms easy.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS OF LAND UPON the mountain side at West Bloomfield, N. J. One containing twenty acres, with some improvements; the other twelve acres, without improvements. Location beautiful and healthy, one hour's ride from New-York. Cars run six times each way daily. Apply to
S. S. STARRETT, No. 64 Reade-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co. Good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano-forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to S. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and Academies supplied with competent and efficient teachers for any department. Families supplied with efficient tutors and governesses. Particular attention paid to orders for music-teachers. Teachers supplied with positions. Teachers wanted. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or at RAYNOR, ROWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best references presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE FERRY-HOUSE FOOT OF WALL-st., a small package containing a letter directed to James H. Prentice, Brooklyn, sundry paid bills, $69 24 in money, and one check No. 8,530 on American Exchange Bank, New York, for $1,000, dated July 1, payment of which is stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 52 Broadway.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT POLLOCK'S Weehawken Pavilion, a lady's blue enameled cased WATCH, one side set with diamonds, with chain attached. Any person finding the same and returning it to No. 6 River Terrace, Hoboken, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BY A LADY, NEAR THE CORNER OF Maiden lane, on South-st., a GOLD PENCIL and CHAIN, with charm attached, marked A. D. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 13 Ann-st. D. DECKER.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis. Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.
INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD—NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE BONDHOLDERS.—The trustee of the Real Estate Bonds has this day notified the Company that he will be in New-York on the 13th of July, for the purpose of paying to holders of the bonds a dividend of twenty per cent. He will be accompanied by JAMES H. GODMAN, Esq., who will be prepared to deliver the Extension Bonds, as proposed by the circular of December last, and pay the interest up to 1st July. The parties may be found upon inquiry of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall st. By order of Executive Committee.
JNO. BROUGH, President.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.
H. A. SCHLEICHER, } Assignees of Koch & Co.
FREDERICK KONIG, }

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, maturing and payable on the 1st Monday of July, 1858, known as the University State Bonds, and Detroit and Pontiac Railroad State Bonds, will be paid by the undersigned on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at the Bank of North America.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., Cor. of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of $2 50 per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 3d inst.
J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation to the undersigned at No. 63 Pine st. S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1852, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of Muscatine County, due July 1, prox., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st.

$10,000 WANTED, ON A FIRST MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent., on an improved farm of 130 acres, on Flushing Creek, at Newtown, Queens County, L. I.; the farm is worth $30,000. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A VALUABLE BANK CHARTER FOR SALE.—It is in full operation in a neighboring State, its circulation in the first credit with unusual privileges and no restrictions or liabilities. Address BANK CHARTER, Box No 555, Post Office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

A LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET to let on second floor, between Nassau and William sts., suitable for a corporation or broker's office. Address WALL STREET, Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 365 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands. English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 59 Fulton st.
H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
New-York, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 Atlantic st.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.
Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25, 1858.
MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have to day declared a semi-annual Dividend of twelve per cent. payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

No. 45 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. will pay their stockholders a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., on demand. By order.
DORASTUS STONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER..........$250,000.
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott st.,
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.,
Writes at the REDUCED RATES and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 11, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF TREDWELL & JONES IS this day dissolved by mutual consent in consequence of the ill health of Mr JONES. ALFRED M TREDWELL will attend to the settlement of their business, and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN JONES.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of TREDWELL & PELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of TREDWELL & JONES at the same place, No. 251 Pearl st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
OGDEN P. PELL.
Mr. JOHN JONES, when able to attend to business, will be found at No. 251 Pearl st., with Messrs. TREDWELL & PELL, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, June 28, 1858.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. E. HAWKS, of the town of Bennington, Vt., H. S. HAWKS and ISAAC FROGLEY, of Spuyten Duyvil, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the concern will be carried on by HAWKS, LOOMIS & CO., and H. S. HAWKS, Isaac Frogley retiring from the same. The said HAWKS, LOOMIS & CO. and H. S. HAWKS are authorized to receive all accounts due the said firm, and agree to pay all debts contracted by the said firm which remain unpaid at this date.
ISAAC FROGLEY.
HAWKS, LOOMIS & CO.,
H. S. HAWKS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr P. A. BREITHAUPT, the firm of P. A. BREITHAUPT & CHUN, is this day dissolved. The business will be continued as hitherto by Mrs. BREITHAUPT, widow of P. A., represented by Mr. C. F. BREITHAUPT, and in association with Mr. O. B. WILSON, under the firm of
BREITHAUPT & WILSON.
who are also authorized to attend to the liquidation of the old firm. Mr. CHUN, actuated by the desire to reside, for the future, permanently in Europe, retires for this reason from the continuation of the business in this country; but he will devote his time and experience to its interest in Europe, recommending the new firm to all the friends and customers of the old.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOW, COOK & POPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be settled by either of the undersigned.
JAMES W. LOW.
JOHN E. COOK.
THOS. J. POPE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day associated themselves together under the name and firm of WEED & WILSON, for the purpose of conducting the business of importing and dealing in fancy goods, small wares, &c.
WILLIAM C. WEED,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. HENRY A. WILSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of MILLER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. D. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. J. E. SMITH.

MR. E. P. FABBRI IS FROM THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
JOHN RANDALL & CO., No. 66 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.
The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON..........$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON..........10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVERING to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 104 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNNE.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany card, centre and side tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany etageres, oak marble-top do., cane-seat chairs, easy chairs in leather, corner etageres, oak extension dining tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 12 o'clock.

A choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Seile Fleur Brandy, Pale Hennessy do., Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of first-class qualities. Sale positive.

P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1858, at 10 o'clock, at the factory of H. Davenport, No. 393 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., assignee, the entire machinery for manufacturing and covering of "braided fabrics," with the machine and patent for cutting India rubber thread, &c. The machinery consists of the following articles, viz.: braid, cord, reeling, gas tubing, tagging, and spooling machines, spinning wheels, twisting and reeling jacks, &c.; also one of H. Davenport's patent machines for cutting India-rubber thread, patent milling loom, &c., together with the stock and fixtures belonging to the factory, embracing silk, worsted, cotton, rubber thread, &c. For full particulars, see auction column of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE

of every description.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, warranted kind in all harness or under the saddle, sound except slightly tender forward; is gentle and reliable for ladies or children to drive. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of good parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte extension tables, &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CENTRAL PARK Lots, under DANIEL T. WALDEN, referee, on the 7th day of July, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two lots on 57th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., 470 feet east of 6th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, (new style) only $3 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.

SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,

No. 423 Broome-st.,

One block east of Broadway.

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, and extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.

A. M. KANOUSE No. 435 Broadway.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON to rent at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale cheaper than ever offered. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons. Pianos tuned by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 260 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

New-York, June 30, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS OF THE different Captains of Police with reference to the infraction of the Sunday ordinances are published by order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

1st Precinct—Captain James Silvey.		
Liquors	23	
Wares and merchandise	10	33
2d Precinct—Captain H. B. Weed.		
Liquors	—	
Wares and merchandise	—	—
3d Precinct—Captain J. A. P. Hopkins.		
Liquors	24	
Wares and merchandise	3	27
4th Precinct—Captain Morris De Camp.		
Liquors	73	
Wares and merchandise	—	73
5th Precinct—Captain Henry Hutchins.		
Liquors	97	
Wares and merchandise	9	106
6th Precinct—Acting Captain Lush.		
Liquors	211	
Wares and merchandise	50	261
7th Precinct—Captain John Cameron.		
Liquors	178	
Wares and merchandise	1	179
8th Precinct—Captain C. S. Turnbull.		
Liquors	44	
Wares and merchandise	8	52
9th Precinct—Captain Jacob L. Sebring.		
Liquors	60	
Wares and merchandise	4	64
10th Precinct—Captain T. C. Davis.		
Liquors	39	
Wares and merchandise	4	43
11th Precinct—Captain Peter Squires.		
Liquors	115	
Wares and merchandise	36	151
12th Precinct—Captain G. T. Porter		
Liquors	119	
Wares and merchandise	4	123
13th Precinct—Captain Steers.		
Liquors	27	
Wares and merchandise	—	27
14th Precinct—Captain J. J. Williamson.		
Liquors	37	
Wares and merchandise	26	63
15th Precinct—Captain Geo. W. Dilks.		
Liquors		
Wares and merchandise		
16th Precinct—Captain Samuel Carpenter		
Liquors	26	
Wares and merchandise	25	51
17th Precinct—Captain J. W. Hartt.		
Liquors	34	
Wares and merchandise	—	34
18th Precinct—Captain Bennett.		
Liquors	61	
Wares and merchandise	—	61
19th Precinct—Captain James Bryan.		
Liquors	18	
Wares and merchandise	—	18
20th Precinct—Captain F. N. Curry.		
Liquors	103	
Wares and merchandise	—	103
21st Precinct—Captain F. C. Speight.		
Liquors	72	
Wares and merchandise	—	72
22d Precinct—Captain James E. Coulter.		
Liquors	11	
Wares and merchandise	—	11
Total in New-York		1,552
Total in Brooklyn		80
Total		1,632

BROOKLYN.

Precincts.	Nature of offence.	Number of offences.
I	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	15
II	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	8
IV	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-room)	1
V	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	5
VI	Exposing liquor for sale (gardens)	4
VI	Exposing liquor for sale (bar-rooms)	22
VII	Exposing liquor for sale (bar rooms)	14
VII	Groceries open	2
VII	Bakery open	1
VII	Oyster saloon open	1
VII	Confectionery open	1
VII	Cigar stores open	3
VII	Drug store open	1
VII	Newspaper store open	1
VII	Candy and liquor store open	1

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.— VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 290 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents

Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.

Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.

Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents

Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 to $16 50. Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 290 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250. We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.

EXCURSIONS.

FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

For Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac.

Trains leave 26th st. station

8:10 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M. for Croton Falls
11 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
1 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
2:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
5 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5:40 P. M. for White Plains.
6:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
12 P. M. for Williams' Bridge

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¼, Chambers-st., New-York, 7½, Amos st., 7¾ and 14th st., at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning, will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos. 211 and 241 Washington st., and on board. Refreshments on board.

N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight cotillion excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

5TH OF JULY.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY

as far as

CONEY ISLAND.

The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company's New and Splendid Steamer

SYLVAN GROVE

Will Leave

Harlem at	10:30 A. M.
Tenth-st at	11 A. M.
Peck-slip at	11:15 A. M.
Returning to	
Peck slip at	1:30 P. M.
Harlem at	2:15 P. M.

Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—Persons seeking recreation and comfort on this, the Anniversary of our National Independence, will find the regular trips of the AURORA not only the cheapest, but the most pleasant excursions out of the City, affording a fine opportunity to see the fortifications of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Tompkins, Fort Columbus, &c., the Neversink Highlands, and the whole contour of the Upper and Lower Bays, justly celebrated as the finest and most picturesque in the world; to enjoy the delightful sea breezes, and likewise to take a dip in the broad Atlantic at one of the most delightful bathing places on the sea shore

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York, for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5 at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st., 7¼; 30th st., 7¾; Ca mansville, 8¼; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and oarsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND EXCURSION.—THE NEW STEAMER KILL VON KULL will make an excursion round Staten Island on MONDAY, July 5, leaving Pier No. 2 North River at 10½ A. M., returning about 3 P. M., giving a fine opportunity of viewing the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, the Narrows, the Highlands of Navesink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill von Kull.

The KILL VON KULL, entirely new, has a clear covered deck 260 feet long by 60 feet wide, a promenade deck of the same size, and is capable of carrying a large number of passengers. A band of music will be provided. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Fare 25 cents for the Excursion. The commodious steamer UNION will, on July 5, make three excursions to Coney Island as follows:

Williamsburg, Grand st	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	3:15 P. M.
New-York, 10th st	8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New-York, Broome st	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
New-York, Peck slip	8:45 A. M.	12:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Island, last trip, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. Wood, will leave New-York, Pier No. 29 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 9 A. M.; Broome st. at 9 10; and 10th st. at 9.15, landing at Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood. Returning, will leave Glen Wood at 3 30, arriving in New York at 6 o'clock P. M. Parties wishing a little recreation from business, will find this one of the most beautiful routes out of New-York

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave the foot of Murray-st. on MONDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and foot of Amos-st. at 7¼ o'clock. Returning by steamer ISAAC SMITH, from Poughkeepsie, at 3 o'clock, and Newburg at 4 o'clock. Arriving in New-York in time for the evening exhibitions. The ARMENIA has on board the wonder of the world, or Caliope Music.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. John Brooks Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 31st sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS!—TO LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY.—The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Robinson-st. pier, on SUNDAY, July 4, at 7½ A. M., and on MONDAY, July 5, at 7½ A. M., for the sea-shore direct; returning leaves Shrewsbury at 1¼ P. M. on Sunday, and 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Fare 25 cents.

STEAMER BROADWAY WILL MAKE AN excursion to the Annual Regatta, at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, leaving Pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Spring, Amos, 22d and 30th sts., arriving at Newburg about two hours before the Regatta takes place. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSION ON FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY—At 7 o'clock, A. M., the new and splendid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. Paddock, will leave foot Robinson-st. every morning, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; landing at Amos st. each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,

Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN *VIA* **GALWAY.**

The Splendid Steamship

INDIAN EMPIRE,

5,000 tons burden,

Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	60
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.

For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY, July 28
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL, July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21.

E. CUNARD
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.— SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, July 10

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

FARE.

Between New-York and Boston, cabin fare, with berths, $3; deck, $2; between New York and Providence, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New York and Bristol, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New-York and Newport, cabin fare with berths, $2; deck, $1 50.

Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with the morning train for Boston. For passage or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf, to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the Boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. BENJAMIN SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For passage or freight, at reduced rates, apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, on the wharf.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, ENTIRELY new designs and very beautiful; cottage bedsteads, new styles, unequaled in this City, price $4 and upwards; folding cribs, convenient to take to the country; mattresses made to order, altered and repaired, and for sale, very cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

TO HATTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures, lease, good-will, &c., of a retail hat store in Broadway, near Canal st. The proprietor, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade, finds he cannot give this store the proper attention. Apply at E. M. WATERS', No. 419 Broadway, up stairs.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North

6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS.—Leaves at 5:15 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION.—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:55 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunters Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULAR and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Saturday, July 3, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 1 P. M.
For Red Bank and Ocean House 4½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 5, 1½ P. M.
Monday, July 5, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, 12½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, 9 A. M.	

The LAURA will connect with the boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock, 5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood, 6:30 A. M.
Great Neck, 5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove, 7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point, 5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point, 7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove, 6:00 P. M.	Great Neck, 7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood, 6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock, 8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, SNEDEN'S, NYACK, ROCKLAND LAKE AND HAVERSTRAW.—Fare: Yonkers, 10 cents; Nyack, 20 cents; Rockland Lake, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 30 cents. Our new steamer JOHN FARON, Captain BLANCH, will, on and after SATURDAY, June 5, leave Chambers-st. Pier every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Returning every morning, leaves Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Rockland Lake, 6:20; Nyack, 6:45; Sneden's, 7.10; Yonkers, 8. Stage connections—At Sneden's for Tappan; at Nyack for Clarksville and New-City; at Haverstraw for Garnerville and North Haverstraw. N. B.—This boat is fitted with Blanchard's patent steam boiler, from which cinders or smoke do not escape.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, Capt. James Gale, will commence her regular trips on the first of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

Caldwell, Lake George,

will open for the reception of guests the 15th day of May.

DANIEL GALE.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave pier, foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, (Peekskill by ferry-boat,) West Point and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

EXTRA TRIP.—TO BRIDGEPORT. FARE 50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

BALLARD'S HAIR DYE TAKES ALL others down, for it will color any shade from black to brown. For sale or applied, No. 418 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. P. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, PERFORMS the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Louis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c. &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,

No. 57 WEST 27th ST., NEW-YORK.

Between 6th and 7th avs. At home from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable REMEDY combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles $5

A CARD

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. E. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C, when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above speciality in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diploma in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, and other remedies, sole reliance for permanent cure. Dr. WARD invites all the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an early trial. Price $1, cure guaranteed. Medical pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,

NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—TERRENCE McGUIRE against HENRY COOK and HENRIETTA his wife, SAMUEL F. WHITING, MARTIN DICKSON and THOMAS WHITE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)

To MARTIN DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.

H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 4, 1858.

H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je5-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858.

CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
Executors.

jan16-law-6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.

13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.

SARAH F. HARLEY, }
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.

ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. Mc Adam, No. 66 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.

LEVI B. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased.

je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN, }
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.

20f-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the following ordinance of the Common Council, passed September 7th, 1844, relative to the sale and setting off of certain dangerous descriptions of fireworks: "No person shall sell or expose for sale, nor fire, discharge or set off in the City of New-York, any fireworks called or known by the name of 'snakes' or 'chasers,' nor any fireworks called or known by the name of 'double-headers' nor any fireworks under any other name composed of the same material, and of the same character of those fireworks specified in this section, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered of the person selling, or exposing the same for sale, firing off or discharging the same. And in case such person shall be an apprentice such penalty shall be sued for and recovered of and from the master of such apprentice. In case such person shall be a minor, and not an apprentice, the same shall be sued for and recovered of and from the father, or in case of the death of the father, then of and from the mother, or guardian of such minor." By order of the Mayor.

WM. B. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON, }
SAML. GILLIS, } Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board
WM. CUMMINGS } of School Officers.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER.

Sole Manufacturers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary Departments of the Public Schools.

Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, in his Report to the Board of Education, makes the following remarks upon the Primary Schools of the City. They have not before been published:

In the forty-three Primary Departments of the several Ward Schools, the aggregate number of pupils reported as in attendance, or on register at the periods of the examination respectively, amounted to 28,601. The average number of pupils in the several classes was found to be 79. In eighteen schools, the classes averaged 80 pupils and upwards; in eight, 90 and upwards; in five, viz., Nos. 36, 33, 48, 49 and 28, 100 and upwards,—those in No. 48 averaging 111, in No. 28, 118, and in No. 49, 130. The undersigned is of opinion that early and efficient measures should be devised for the correction of this evil. It is deemed entirely impracticable for one teacher to instruct properly a greater number than 50 pupils, at any stage of their progress, and more especially in the first and earliest; and yet here, in our Primary Departments, by far the greater proportion of classes consist of over 70, and several exceed 90, and even 100. So great, however, is the number of pupils in these crowded departments, that it is impossible to find class-rooms for any additional number of teachers; and the only remedy consists in the erection of additional Primary School buildings in the several Wards where this state of things exists. In the meantime, no greater number of pupils should be admitted by the school officers of the several Wards into any department or school than can be profitably or advantageously instructed in the several class-rooms, according to the standard above indicated. The crowding of eight or nine hundred or a thousand pupils into a department when not more than half the number can be properly taught, should be wholly discountenanced and discontinued.

The general average of scholarship in the several Primary Departments is 6⅛; the average grade 3 75, and the average drill and order 7. The classes in reading averaged 6 1-5; spelling, 6 3-5; definitions, 6⅛; tables of weights and measures, 5 5 9; punctuation, 6 4-9; Roman numbers, 6; common things, 5¾; geography, 5½, and arithmetic, 5. In nine schools, viz: Nos. 42, 34, 47, 11, 45, 50, 32, 48 and 14, the general average grade was 7 and upwards. In three, viz: Nos. 47, 50 and 14, (Miss GEER, Miss PURDY and Miss MYERS, Principals,) it was respectively 7 4-5, 7⅝ and 7½. In reading, the average grade in thirteen departments, viz: Nos. 5, 8, 3, 42, 34, 30, 35, 47, 45, 50, 48, 14 and 49, reached or exceeded 7; in No. 47 it amounted to 7⅞; in No. 45, (Mrs. KENNEDY,) to 7 6-7; and in Nos. 42 and 50, (Miss HUNT and Miss PURDY,) to 7 4 5. In spelling and definition, eighteen departments reached an average grade of 7 and upwards; ten, of 7⅛ and upwards; eight, of 7 2 3; six of 7 3-5; four, of 7 4-5; three, (Nos. 45, 14 and 47,) of 7 5-7 and upwards, and two, (Nos. 14 and 47,) (Miss MYERS and Miss GEER,) of 8, or the highest attainable standard. In arithmetic, the highest grade, 7 4 7, was attained in No. 47, while Nos 42, 37, 34, 30, 19 and 50, reached or exceeded that of 7. In geography, Nos. 47 and 11, (Miss GEER and Miss BEALE,) attained the highest standard, 8, and No 42, (Miss HUNT,) 7 2 3, while in Nos. 1, 29, 44, 16, 37, 34, 39, 35, 47, 45, 50, 32 and 14, the average grade of 7 was reached or exceeded.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Of the fifty-four Primary Schools, including Ward Schools Nos. 25, 27 and 30, and Colored Schools Nos. 5, 4, 1 (Primaries) and 6, the average number of pupils present or on register at the time of examination was 12 301; the average number of pupils in each class, 40; the average grade, 3 81; general average of scholarship, 5 5-6; average drill and order, 7; average grade in reading, 5 5 6; spelling, 6⅛; definitions, 5 4-5; punctuation, 6 4-9; tables of weights and measures, 5 5-9; Roman numbers, 6; common things, 5¾; arithmetic, 5; and geography, 5½. The average number of pupils in the several classes in No. 58, was sixty five; in No. 46 and 47, sixty-three; in No. 45, sixty-two; in No. 57, seventy-two; in No. 34, sixty-nine; and in Nos. 55 and 56, seventy-eight. In No. 44, (Mrs. FOWLER,) the general average of scholarship throughout the school was 7 2 5; and in Nos. 42 (Miss BURTON) and 46 and 47 (Miss CHIRNEY) it amounted to 7. In Nos. 44, 46 and 47, 16 and 57, (Mrs. FOWLER and Miss CHIRNEY, Miss MOLL and Miss COOLEY,) the average grade of the reading classes amounted to 7; and in spelling, to 7 4-5, 7½ and 7⅔, respectively. In thirteen other schools, viz.: Nos. 17, 8, 23 and 24, 10, 22, 27, 49, 59, 42, 25, 57, 58 and 56, the average grade in spelling was 7 and upwards. In geography, the classes in Nos. 46 and 47, (Miss CHIRNEY), and No. 25, (Miss MCCORMICK), were marked perfect; in No. 42, (Miss BURTON), 7⅓; and in Nos. 49, 43 and 44, (Miss WATERBURY, Miss HATFIELD and Mrs. FOWLER,) 7 and upwards. In arithmetic, the highest grade attained (7⅓) was in Nos. 44, (Mrs. FOWLER,) and 33 and 52, (Miss LISPENARD,) while in No. 5, (Misses GRIFFING and CRANE,) Colored School, No. 3, (Mr. GREEN,) and No. 25, (Miss MCCORMICK,) it reached 7 and upwards.

Very excellent classes in English Grammar, History of the United States and Astronomy, were found in Colored Primary No. 1, (Miss CHARLOTTE S. SMITH,) and Colored School No. 6, (Mr. REASON,) and in the two former studies in Colored School No. 5, (Miss RICHARDS,) and in Ward Schools Nos. 25 and 27, (Miss LYNCH and Miss SLEIGHT.)

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE HARLEM AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANIES—INJUNCTION SERVED UPON THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent TALLMADGE sent, yesterday, letters of the following tenor to each of the Presidents of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Companies:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SIR: On the 19th of June last I informed you of the action of the Commissioners of Police, and of their direction that the ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York prohibiting the use of steam in propelling cars on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second street be enforced.

Aware of the inconvenience to which an enforcement of the ordinance would subject you and the public, I have delayed its execution until this time, and am authorized by the Commissioners to extend the indulgence to the 10th inst., at which time it will become my duty to see the ordinance enforced.

Yours respectfully,
F. A. TALLMADGE, Sup't of Police.

About noon, yesterday, an injunction was served on General TALLMADGE, restraining him from any action relative to the enforcement of the ordinance referred to in his letter until the case could be argued before Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge DALY, who granted the injunction, named the 9th inst. for the argument.

Sea and Ship News.

FLAGS ON THE SHIPPING.—It is said that American captains and owners are more economical of their bunting than those of any other nation. Foreign vessels in our harbor are much more accustomed to fly their signals than our own ships, who seldom hang out their bunting except on extraordinary occasions, and not always then. Yesterday, when all the flags should have been at half-mast, some were not hoisted at all, and others were hoisted at the masthead.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, the schooners *Elisha T. Smith*, Capt. LEE, and *Triumph*, Capt. ARTIS, both from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, were in company about a quarter of a mile distant, Cape Cod bearing S. E. by S. five miles off. The night was clear and both vessels had been in company over four hours, and consequently were seen each from the other. The *E. T. Smith* was to windward and a little astern, when a severe northeast squall compelled both vessels to shorten sail. The *Triumph* hauled her jib down, was brought head to the wind, and had sternway, but her companion, when the squall struck her, up helm, evidently with the intention of passing to leeward. In attempting to do so she struck the *Triumph* on the starboard quarter with such violence that all hands supposed she would sink, and jumped on board the *E. T. Smith*, except JAMES HAWES, the cook, who was below. The *Triumph* was thrown on the other tack by the collision, and when the vessels separated, was headed to the eastward. Capt. ARTIS, seeing her still afloat, says that he urged Capt. LEE to put about and enable him to regain his vessel—at all events, to save the cook; but he would not, alleging as an excuse that his own vessel might be driven ashore, although the land was five miles distant, the squall past, and no apparent danger near—so both cook and vessel were left to their fate. The *E. T. Smith* arrived here this forenoon with the crew of the *Triumph* on board, who had lost everything. The *Triumph* belonged to Bridgetown, N. J., was eight years old, valued at $8,000, and had on board 230 tons of coal. She is not insured. The *E. T. Smith* had her jibboom and head gear carried away, but sustained very little damage in her hull; it is very probable, therefore, that the *Triumph* was not so badly damaged as her Captain and crew imagined, and may yet be picked up. Against this supposition, however, is the fact that her lame side was brought to leeward by the collision, and consequently open to the water.—*Boston Traveler.*

THE COLLINS STEAMER NOT SOLD.—Mr. E. K. COLLINS, who has been in constant intercourse with Capt. COMSTOCK, since his return from Europe, up to yesterday had not learned anything from him respecting the reported sale of the steamers to the French Government. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the steamers have not been sold.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.—We learn that, as the Attorney-General has decided that the law prohibiting the Postmaster-General from "making any steamship or other contracts for carrying the mails on sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so transported," does not apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Postmaster-General has succeeded, conjointly with the Secretary of War, in making a contract with that Company for the semi-monthly transportation of the mails on the Pacific, from Panama to Astoria. This Company, through its President, Mr. DAVIDGE, has also entered into an arrangement with the Tehuantepec Company for the conveyance of the mails from New-Orleans to Panama, and for the entire service between the latter city and Astoria. The sum of $348,250 per annum is to be paid. The contract is more properly an extension of the former one until the 1st of October, 1859. This matter, which has excited a good deal of interest, is thus closed for nineteen months to come.—*Washington Star.*

THE STEAMER NEW-YORK.—A letter from Glasgow, written on June 17, contains a few additional particulars of the loss of this vessel. It says:

"We went down on Tuesday afternoon to Campbeltown, arrived there about 9 P. M. About 6 o'clock next morning, we posted some 10 miles to a spot four miles above the wreck, and there took small boats and proceeded close in shore until we came alongside of the steamer. Fortunately we had a smooth sea, and the day was fine, (that is, it rained very little.) She lay with her head off shore; the Captain had evidently seen the cliffs, and endeavored to avoid them, but too late. She struck upon a rock, knocking away a large part of her bow, several feet below the water line, and gradually sunk at the stern, which, at low water, is just seen. At high water the sea covers her up to the foremast. She lies canted over to the sea, the gale on Monday having damaged her somewhat, and carried away the cabin and all the loose timber, about her. We went to her in company with LLOYD'S agent from London, Capt. RUSSELL, and the underwriters' agent here. Both of them were of opinion that if the weather continues as it was then, not only the cargo but the ship could be got off; and were strong in their censure of the underwriters, who have neglected to do anything to save either. They sent down tugs, and they returned with a few packages of passengers' baggage. Had proper care been taken, all the cargo might have been at this moment here in Glasgow. Had she struck a few rods further from the shore, she would have sunk in deep water, and doubtless few if any have been saved. It is an ugly spot as we can well imagine. The cliffs rise several hundred feet, almost perpendicular from the water, which is in some places very deep close alongside of them.

A PIRATE IN THE GULF.—The following is from the Havana correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

"HAVANA, June 24.—On the 14th instant the bark *Louisa*, MASSON, master, of Philadelphia, arrived at this port, from Baltimore and Cardenas. On her passage from the latter port, on the day she arrived here, when about eight miles off Matanzas, a fore-and-aft schooner, showing Spanish colors, fired four several shots at her, none of which, however, reached the bark, although one came so close to her stern as to induce the man at the wheel to leave his post, to which he was immediately sent back by Capt. MASSON. Capt. MASSON was of opinion that the schooner, though she showed Spanish colors, was a British cruiser; but in this he was in error, because it is well known that British men-of-war never fire a gun without hoisting their national flag, no matter what colors they may have flying at the time.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to what that schooner may have been; it does not appear impossible that she was a pirate, fitted out for some of the outports of this Island, and that her owners, taking advantage of the recent excitement, caused by the unwarranted conduct of the British cruisers, fitted her out to make prizes under the guise of a national vessel, and when the circumstances of the captures were made public, to let it be supposed they had been made by British cruisers. Whether this be a correct supposition or not, I feel warranted in asserting that it was not a British cruiser which fired at the barque *Louisa*.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* was off this harbor last Saturday, and on the night of that day conveyed THOMAS SAVAGE Esq., U. S. Acting Consul-General in this city to Matanzas. Mr. SAVAGE returned to this city on Sunday night.

Yellow fever, which has prevailed to an alarming extent, and of an extremely fatal character, within the last seven or eight days, I am happy to state, has not been either so numerous in its attacks or so malignant in its character."

[Advertisement.]

DRUMS AND TRUMPETS!—By ordering your Fourth of July HAT at once at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, you will avoid the disappointment to which all are liable just on the approach of our nation's holiday. KNOX has not increased the price of his patriotic production, but will generously furnish it to his customers at his standard (or star-spangled banner) price of $4. Call early, make an investment, and with a KNOX HAT you are prepared to celebrate the day properly and becomingly.

[Advertisement.]

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For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE CRIMSON HUE of the superb flower-animals or zoophytes, the blood-red anemones just put into the Aquaria at Barnum's Museum, are something worthy of intense admiration. They are from Rio and very elegant. At Barnum's Jesse Wharton is to be performed this afternoon for the very last time; this evening BLANCHARD and his dog.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn Board of Education adopted a resolution last year that the Declaration of Independence should be read in all the schools on the last school-day before the Fourth of July of each succeeding year, the reading to be accompanied with such other appropriate exercises as the teachers might choose to select. During Thursday and yesterday the various schools of Brooklyn carried this patriotic regulation into effect.

Mr. ADAMS, Principal of No. 12, on Adelphi street, and Mr. DUNKLEY, Principal of No. 16, on Fifth-street, Eastern District, commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and were joined by the girls, under their Principals.

Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, Judge GREENWOOD, Mr. F. A. LANE, the Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON and Dr. NEWCOMB were present at No. 12, and made addresses.

Superintendent, BULKLEY, and several members of the Board of Education, were present at No. 16, and joined in the celebration.

At 1½ o'clock No. 18, under the direction of Mr. E. BUSH and Miss RALPH, the Principal, commenced the celebration, which went off in admirable style at the school house on Remsen-street.

No. 17, under the direction of Mr. WOODWORTH Principal, and Messrs. POLLEY and LAY, of the Board of Education, held a grand jubilee at the Odeon, which ended in an ice cream festival.

The pupils of Nos. 1 and 13 also had appropriate exercises. Alderman CLARK, the Principal of No. 13, made an address to his scholars.

DEATH FROM FALLING OFF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A lad about 12 years of age, son of a widow lady, residing in Adams-street, was last evening returning from his employment towards home, when, in passing along the Heights, it is supposed he attempted to go down the steep hill which skirts Furman-street, and losing his balance, fell over the high wall upon the street and broke his neck. He was taken up dead, and conveyed to his home, where the widowed mother was awaiting the return of her only son with supper prepared for him.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday evening a little girl named MARY KELLY fell into a cistern at No. 91 Carll-street, and when nearly dead was rescued through the agency of a small boy named JAMES BROCK.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently about 16 years old, was found in the water at the foot of Kelsey's-alley, yesterday morning. He had been in the water but a few days; his complexion was light; he had light hair, cut short, and had on brown linen coat, light ribbed pants, cotton drawers, shoes and socks. Further information can be obtained on application to Coroner REDDING, at the City Hall.

At the Middagh-street School, No. 8, (Mr. REEVE'S,) a large number of visitors were present, and manifested much interest in the exercises. The room was profusely decorated with banners, spread eagles, mottoes, and flowers. Master TAYLOR read the Declaration of Independence. About 100 of the pupils, who have been instructed in Elocution by Mr. CLAGGETT, pronounced, in concert, the speech of JOHN ADAMS, "Read this Declaration at the head of the Army." The effect was very fine. Four or five boys distinguished themselves and their teachers by effective declamation. The singing, under the direction of Mr. H. WELLS, was excellent. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Mr. BULKLEY and others. Bouquets of beautiful flowers were presented by the girls; the boys gave three cheers for everybody and everything, and the School was dismissed until Tuesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, Mr. Benj. P. Stanton, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon Isaac Van Arden, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was called up for sentence. He did not appear, and the matter was postponed until Wednesday next. In the case of Edward T. Johnson, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon Robert H. Carter, sentence was suspended.

A presentation was made yesterday by the pupils and teachers of School No. 17 to Miss MARGARET F. BOAK, a retiring teacher. The gifts consisted of a gold chain and pin and a beautiful writing-case. The presentation was made by Superintendent ROBERT BULKLEY.

FOUNDLING.—A male child, about three days old, was left on the steps of No. 27 State-street, on Thursday night. It was taken to the Alms-house yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

College of New-Jersey—Class of 1838.

At the meeting of the Alumni, at Princeton, on Tuesday last, there were but five of the seventy five assembled who were graduated at Nassau Hall, twenty years ago, viz.: Rev. WILLIAM A. DOD, N. J.; OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., N. J.; Col. JAMES W. WALL, N. J.; LOUIS J. WILLIAMS, M. D., U. S. Navy; HENRY W. B. WOODHULL, M. D., New-York. The call upon the class was ably and eloquently responded to by OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr. Nineteen members of the class have died. Two—Messrs BRANCH and WHITELY—were members of the last Congress. The next meeting will take place in 1868.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The authorities of Hoboken have made no preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Last week a public meeting was called at the house of Mr. PERRY, Otto Cottage, for the purpose of making some arrangements for a public celebration, but very few attended, and the affair was abandoned. The celebration of the Fourth will, therefore, be left to the juveniles exclusively.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $3 bills on the Newark City Bank are in circulation, and a few of them were passed upon storekeepers in Jersey City. They are a close imitation of the genuine, but poorly executed, and may be detected on close examination. The signature of Mr. PENNINGTON, the President, is very poorly executed.

The Colleges.

COMMENCEMENTS—SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, took place on Thursday. Twelve students graduated. The following honorary degrees were confirmed:

M. A., ad eundem, upon the Rev. ANDREW OLIVER, of Vermont, and the Rev. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, of Harford.

M. A., in honorem, upon Mr. CAUSTON BROWN, of Boston, and Mr. WM. D. SHIPMAN, of Hartford.

D. D., upon the Rev. President JACKSON, of Hobart Free College, of Western New-York, and the Rev. CHARLES MASON, of Boston, Mass.

Wednesday was commencement day at Princeton. The graduating class numbered 72. The following were from New-York: Joseph H. G. Blythe, Gershom H. Nimmo, James Richards and Samuel P. Whiting. A son of the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON was also among the number. The literary societies were addressed by Ex-Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania. The Alumni were addressed by Chancellor HALSTED, and letters were received from Dr. WM. B. EWING, of the class of 1794, and the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of the class of 1797. The letter of the latter gave an account of the funeral of President WITHERSPOON, which took place while Mr. RUSH was a member of College. The Alumni were also entertained with pleasant speeches by the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON of the class of 1825; the Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of the class of 1804; the Hon. JOHN THOMSON MASON, of Maryland, of the class of 1836; Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1831; the Rev. Dr. GILL on behalf of Jefferson College, and the Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, on behalf of Amherst College.

Columbian College, at Washington, D. C., sends out this year a graduating class of 7. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—On SYDNEY H. OWENS, Professor in Richmond College, Va.; WM. J. MARTIN, Professor in the University of North Carolina; ROBERT C. PARKES, formerly of Columbia College; *LL. D.* on the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury; and *D.D.* on the Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON.

The annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be holden with the Theta Chapter at Bowdoin College, Aug. 5. Oration by the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of the Sigma Chapter, and the Poem by HAMILTON J. DENNIS, of the Omicron. Delegations will be present from Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, New-York, Middlebury, Union, Brown, Waterville, Dartmouth, Michigan, Kenyon, South Carolina, University of Virginia, University of Mississippi, and other Colleges.

The 26th annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held at Williams College, on Tuesday, August 3, 1858. Orator, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS; Poet, ROBERT D. WILLIAMSON.

The Literary Anniversaries of Union College are announced to continue for five days, from the 25th to the 29th of July. Among the orators are THEODORE PARKER, the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Dr. WAYLAND, Senators SEWARD and KING, and the Rev. Dr. TAPPAN; poet, ALFRED B. STREET. Commencement on Thursday, July 29.

The Graduating Class at Amherst College, held their Class Day on Wednesday. The chapel was decorated with evergreens and flowers. Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, class orator, spoke upon the "Experience of Age." Mr. EMERSON, of Haverhill, class poet, gave a string of witty rhymes. On Tuesday afternoon, there was an exhibition of public speaking by a dozen young men of the Senior and Junior classes. In the Senior Class, the first prize of $30 was awarded to EDWARD P. GARDNER, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the second of $20, to LYMAN S. ROWLAND, of Enfield. The first Junior prize of $20 was received by M. M. G. DANA, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Newtown Theological Seminary (Baptist) occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday. There were nine graduates. The Rev. KENDALL BROOKS, of Fitchburg, addressed the Alumni, and Dr. TYLER, of Amherst, delivered the address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry. Towards the permanent fund of the Seminary, $8,870 have been paid in, which it is proposed to increase to $100,000. Several lots of land belonging to the Seminary were sold at auction, after the exercises, for about $16,000.

COMMENCEMENT.—Commencement week at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., begins July 3, with the Junior exhibition. The sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry will be preached by the Rev. Dr. KENNADY, of Brooklyn. Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. BOSWELL. The Belles Lettres Society holds its anniversary on Monday evening, July 5; the Union Philosophical Society on Tuesday evening; on Wednesday the Literary Societies will be addressed by WM. H. ALLEN, L. L. D. PRESDT, of Girard College, and a poem will be read by T. G. CHATTLE, A. M. The Alumni address will be by the Rev. R. L. DASHIELL. Commencement on Thursday.

Jealousy and Murder in Virginia.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of Monday, says: "A most deliberate case of homicide occurred near Nottoway Court-house, on Saturday morning, about eight o'clock. A gentleman who arrived here by Saturday evening's Southside train, furnishes us with the particulars. The parties to the affair were JOHN FARLEY, a wheelwright by trade, a respected citizen, and a member of the Methodist Church, and SAMUEL G. MORGAN, a resident in the vicinity. A personal antimosity had existed between them for about six months, growing out of a suspicion on the part of MORGAN that FARLEY had been on improper terms of intimacy with his wife, which, it is said, was wholly unfounded; but, such was the belief of MORGAN that his suspicions were true, that he made repeated avowals that he would take his life. On various occasions he had repaired, armed with pistols, to FARLEY'S shop, before which he would stand and abuse him with the most violent and indecent language, and exert every means in his power to provoke him into a fight, all of which FARLEY bore without an offer of resentment.

MORGAN, however, continued to make threats, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt on F.'s mind, that he intended to kill him at all hazards. He at length procured a double barreled gun, and kept it by him at his shop, in expectation of an assault. In the meantime MORGAN separated from his wife. Four months now elapsed, during which the threats were continued at intervals. On Saturday morning FARLEY was in his shop as usual, and on stepping casually to the door, was unexpectedly met by MORGAN, who immediately thrust his hand into his bosom, where he had concealed a five-shooter and a single-barreled rifle pistol, and drawing the former out aimed it at his breast. FARLEY quickly ran back into the shop, seized his gun, and leveling it at MORGAN'S breast fired, the contents entering near the centre of the breast and piercing the heart, and as he fell, FARLEY fired the second barrel, the contents of which entered the head about the ear, killing him instantly.

FARLEY then proceeded before RICHARD J. IRBY, Esq., a Magistrate for the county, related the circumstances and submitted himself to custody, when a jury of inquest was empanneled, the case thoroughly examined, and the prisoner discharged, it being the opinion of the jury that the act was committed in self-defence, with which the general impression agrees."

WANTON MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a murder was committed at Second and South streets, in the Fifth Ward. A young man, named CHARLES BRAY, Jr., was sitting on a chair in the market-house, with one or two acquaintances. A person named WILLIAM H. SMITH, with a companion, passed along, when BRAY made a remark that they were "tight." SMITH came back, and called BRAY a liar. He also manifested a disposition to fight. BRAY, it is said, spoke to him civilly, and told him to pass on, as he did not wish to have a quarrel with him. It is alleged that SMITH then commenced an attack upon BRAY. The two clinched, when SMITH released his hold and stepped back a few feet. He then drew something from his pocket. BRAY exclaimed, "Don't shoot me!" and turned to run. SMITH fired, and BRAY immediately exclaimed, "I am shot; take me to a drug-store." He fell to the ground. The ball entered the back to the left of the spine, and lodged in the cavity of the abdomen. The injured man expired in a few minutes. The body of the deceased was then conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, in Union-street above Third, by some of BRAY'S friends, and by officer BOYER—who was attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol. SMITH was arrested after a short chase. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and the son of the proprietor of the Cottage Tavern, in South-street, above Second.—*Evening Journal, 2d.*

Letter from the Rev. J. L. Hatch, Concerning his Dismissal from a Pastoral Charge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday morning, July 1, you advance upon your former position, and not only intimate, but *assert*, and attempt to show that I am not a Congregational clergyman, as is declared upon the title-page of my recently-published Essay. You should retract the statement, for you will find, upon consultation of the highest authorities, clerical and legal, that I am quite right in declaring myself a Congregational clergyman—having been once ordained such—until sentence of deposition has been distinctly, and in due form, passed upon me.

With reference to my statement in a letter to Dr. BELLOWS, *that* is true; but dismission, against one's wishes, from a pastoral charge, is a very different thing, you must know, from deposition from the ministry; and the being cut off from a Clerical Association is another matter entirely from that with which you confound it—expulsion from the Congregational Church. You should be aware, if you are not, that a Clerical Association is not an Ecclesiastical body, and has no judicial power, nor has a *Council* any such power, but is simply advisory in its character, and is only empowered to give counsel upon the specific points mentioned in the letter missive. Now, the council which advised my dismission was not asked to advise concerning my deposition, nor did they advise concerning it, but simply counseled the dissolution of my pastoral relation to that particular Church. But upon that counsel being accepted by the majority of the Church, a large minority of the members withdrew, formed a separate organization, procured a place of worship, and invited me to minister to them, which I did until I received and accepted a call to become the pastor of a Congregational Church in this city—Brooklyn. Over that "Christian Union Congregational Church" in Gloucester, I was duly installed. One of the oldest and ablest of the Boston pastors preached the installation sermon. Not long after, one of the very clergymen who composed the Council that advised my dismission from my former pastoral relation, kindly assisted me in discharging my duties as pastor of the new Church, and soon after him another of Boston's most eloquent and able clergymen, of the same denomination, accepted my invitation to occupy the pulpit.

Is it credible that all this time I was *understood*, even to be deposed from the ministry! Certainly not, and it never would have been *pretended*, but for my recent active opposition to the enforcement of the obsolete Sunday-laws. The Council which recommended my dismission refused, it is true, to give me the usual commendatory papers; but it is *not* true, as you say, that *that* is "the usual method of deposition in Congregational Churches."

Furthermore, I wish you to inform me who is that "witness of high standing in the ministry at the East," that says I taught there "that Jesus Christ attended balls," and, again, that I was "deposed by a Council," and that, not only for bad "teaching," but for bad "conduct." Let me know his name, and I will post him, publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is. I have in my possession an accredited copy of the doings and results of that Gloucester Council, and it does not contain the least charge or hint of immoral or unchristian conduct; nor was there any complaint of this on the part of those who desired my dismission, but of "the immoral and unchristian character of his sermons on amusements." (As an illustration of what sort of writings some church members and "orthodox" ministers call "immoral and unchristian," see a tract on the *Duties of Masters*, approved by Drs. HAWES, WAYLAND, and others.) I cannot allow such slanders longer to go unrefuted or unretracted, and must insist on having the name of the author of this foul calumny, that I may hold him personally responsible for it.

Finally, you are wrong in saying I attempt to "convey the impression" that "the authorities and creed" of the Congregational Church sustain me in holding the views I avow "in regard to the observance of Sunday." The Congregational Church allows (in theory, at least) perfect liberty to its members and ministers, in respect to their belief concerning Sunday and Amusements, as well as concerning Slavery, Baptism, and many other subjects upon which they widely differ.

It really seems to me, Mr. Editor, that you could hardly have been aware of the low reputation which Congregationists, and especially New-York and Brooklyn Congregationists, have for *orthodoxy*, with the majority of "Evangelical Christians," or you would never have surmised that I declared myself a Congregational clergymen, and of Brooklyn, with a view to *prestige*, and in the way of boasting. It was, Sir, I beg you to believe, simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority that I mentioned it.

Respecting all our orthodox *confrères*, I fully agree with my friend HENRY WARD BEECHER, "*The* COMPANY *is no great things.*" No, Sir, I desire that my essay on the "Festival Character of the Sabbath," should stand or fall on its own merits or demerits, and not on the reputation of the author, nor that of the denomination to which he belongs. And of this I am sure, that no amount of prejudice, or misrepresentation or abuse of myself, or of the denomination to which I belong, will do away with *one particle* of the force of the views set forth in that essay. Yours,

J. L. HATCH.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, July 2, 1858.

A MATE KILLED BY AN INSANE CAPTAIN.—A dispatch from Holmes Hole gives the following account of a tragedy at sea:

"Holmes Hole, June 30, P. M., arrived schr *Cameo*, ESTABROOK, from Cardenas for Portland. On June 29, the Captain in a fit of insanity, killed the mate (CHAS. MILLER, of Manchester, N. H.,) and wounded 2 seamen. The *Cameo* was fallen in with by fishing schr *Hall*, of Cohasset, off the South Shoal of Nantucket, and brought into this port. The captain and crew are in charge of the authorities."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 2.

$5,000 U.S.6s, '67, ex.in.	114½	10 Pac.M.Steamsp. Co.	77¾
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	100⅞	100 Erie Railroad	17¼
2,000 Ohio 5s, 1865	95	50 do	17⅜
66,000 Mo. State 6s	85	150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	26⅛
10,000 do b30	85	7 Sixth-av. R. R.	116
5,000 do s60	84½	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20½
4,000 Cal. St 7s new Bds	86	100 do	20⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	85	200 Reading R. R.	44⅛
1,000 N. Y. St 5½s, '60	101½	200 do	44⅛
5,000 City 6s, '87	102	100 do s60	43
2,000 M. J. R.R. 8 ꝑc. 1st		21 M. So & N. Ind. R.R.	21¼
M. S. F. Conv. Bds	91½	100 do b60	21⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	86	50 do	21⅛
1,000 do	85¾	50 Panama R. R. s60	101½
27,000 La C.&M.L.G.B.	33¾	11 Ill. Central R. R.	79½
5,000 do b30	33¾	50 do	79
10 Cumb. Preferred	19	150 Gal. & Chicago R.R	85¾
50 do	18	100 do	85⅝
2,000 Mil.&M. 2d m. 10 b.	69	25 do	85½
1,000 La Crosse 2d m. b.	45	200 Cl. & Tol. R.	32¼
5,000 L. Erie & W. 1 m. b.	63	100 do s10	32¼
15 Atlantic Bank	77	100 do	32⅛
100 Park Bank ex div.	100½	5 Chi. & R. I. R.	73⅛
400 N.Y. Central R. s10	82½	133 do	73⅝
100 do	82⅝	100 do b60	73⅜
1050 do	82¼	50 do s10	73½
200 do b10	82¼	50 do s30	73⅜
50 do s30	82	50 do	73⅜
250 do	82⅛	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾
250 do s15	82		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. C. St 6s, ex.in.	96	50 Ill. Cen. R R.	78
10,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	50 do	77½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85¾	7 do	76¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	77¼	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82
50 do s60	76¾	250 do s3	81⅞
114 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73¼	200 do s10	81⅞
100 do	73⅜	100 do b60	82
100 Canton Co	18½	100 Clev. & Tol R. R.	32⅛
150 Erie R. R.	17⅛	200 do s30	32
200 Hud. Riv. R. R.	26½	500 do	32¼
100 Reading R. R. s15	44	100 do	32⅜
50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	85½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Cal. 7s	86	20 shares Man. Bank	134
4,000 T. & A. R. 6s	78	20 Bank of Com	100½
2,000 City of W'g 10s	36¼	10 N. W. F. In Co.	105
2,000 La C.&M.R 7s	33¾	40 S. F. Ins. Co.	21
1,000 N.Y.&H.R. mt 7s	81½	20 Sec. F. Ins. Co.	113
2,000 do 2d mt	72½	20 N. Y. & H. R.	9½
5,000 Virginia 6s flat	95	10 W., F. & Co's Ex	66

FRIDAY, July 2—P. M.

The near approach of the national holiday was sensibly felt on business affairs to-day, in nearly all departments. It was especially so among the Stock Exchange dealers, as may be seen on reference to the limited sales at the Broker's Board. The variations in price, as compared with Thursday, are slightly against the market, as a general remark. The exceptions are, Illinois Central shares, which further recovered to 79@79½ ꝑ cent., and La Crosse Land Grants, which sold at the early Board at 33¾ ꝑ cent. cash and buyer 30 days. There was rather a free offering of Missouri State Stock, ex dividend at 85 ꝑ cent. In the other descriptions there was very little done. The *Bearish* feeling was again shown against New-York Central shares, without, however, damaging the cash price until after the adjournment of the first session of the Brokers, when Street sales were made as low as 82 ꝑ cent. The Western shares were a fraction less firm than yesterday on Rock Island and Galena. In Erie the sales at the first Board were less than 200 shares. At the Second Board the business was again limited. Further sales of Central were made at 82, cash, and that price bid at the close. Missouri State Sixes sold ¼ ꝑ cent off, and Illinois Central shares receded to 78@77½ ꝑ cent., showing rapid fluctuations since the recent assessment—the stock first dropping off from 80 to 74, then rising, in two days, to 79, and back in a few hours to 77½ ꝑ cent. The disposition to sell the stock *short* is stronger than the supply of shares available to the Brokers. The general market closed dull in tone, though at steady prices.

In Money circles, the 1st July Dividend payments continued pretty active to-day. These and about $3,000,000 of the principal of the New-York State debt paid off through the Manhattan Company, rather tend to increase the number of money lenders seeking mercantile paper and other investments on the Street. A parcel of October and November bills, good Dry Goods names, indorsed, could not be had to-day better for the buyer than 4 ꝑ cent. ꝑ annum. Some of the bank Presidents are in the Street for August and September paper at the same rate. Single name 4@5 months' bills are done as low as 5 ꝑ cent. The business in Exchange for the *Vanderbilt* tomorrow is quite moderate on England at 109¾@109½, and on Paris f. 5.12½ to the dollar. The rates on England held firm at the close. The July dividends have created a little more activity in North of Europe Exchange and the rates on Hamburg and Bremen close firm.

The amounts in the several depositories of the United States, subject to draft of the Treasurer, on the 21st of June, were as follows:

Washington, D.C.	$189,842	Louisville, Ky.	$3,168
Treas'r, Bost., Ms.	382,549	Galveston, Tex.	1,374
Treasurer, N. Y.	4,448,373	Cincinnati, (late).	20
Treasurer, Phil.	526,301	Norfolk, (late,)	1,459
Treas'r, Ch'n, S.C.	19,451	Dubuque, Iowa.	8,148
Treas'r, N. O., La.	90,523	Little Rock, Ark.	92,829
Treas'r, St. Louis.	354,761	Chicago, Ill.	910
Buffalo, N.Y.	2,092	Detroit, Mich.	33,964
Baltimore, Md.	246,332	Oregon City, Or'n	1,742
Richmond, Va.	21,504	Omaha City	32,015
Norfolk, Va.	2,392	Assay Office, N.Y.	432,513
Wilmington, N.C.	12,456	Mint, Philadel'a.	881,154
Savannah, Ga.	2,687	Br'h, Char'te, N.C.	32,000
Mobile, Ala.	9,814	Br'h, Dahlo'a, Ga.	27,950
Nashville, Tenn.	2,855	Br'h, N. O., La.	489,267
Cincinnati, Ohio.	16,575	Br'h, S.Fran., Cal.	500,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	15,985		

Total	$8,882,748
Deduct overdraft	785,304
Balance	$8,097,444
Add difference in transfers	21,000
Net amount subject to draft	$8,118,444

The following are the leading Canal receipts at tide-water for the present week and for the season:

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	23,404	103,348	250,808	10,800
1858	84,851	348,392	176,575	30,183
Increase	61,447	245,044	Dec. 74,233	Inc. 19,383

Season.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	129,904	905,888	481,692	122,284
1858	498,782	3,239,179	967,290	352,691
Increase	368,778	2,333,291	485,598	230,407

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts of 1858 over 1857 is equal to 835,436 bbls. flour.

Season—Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	276,195	129,904	498,782
Wheat, bu	1,874,545	905,888	3,239,179
Corn, bu	1,155,664	481,692	967,290
Barley, bu	122,755	122,284	352,691
Rye, bu	781,393	83,022	133,648
Oats, bu	1,629,330	757,272	1,221,041
Pork, bbls	36,444	7,504	11,491
Beef, bbls	8,394	2,750	6,516
Cheese, lbs	142,700	107,200	112,800
Butter, lbs	221,900	72,300	55,700
Lard, lbs	3,411,000	361,800	1,747,400
Bacon, lbs	1,995,100	1,703,200	1,258,300
Wool, lbs	51,900	6,900	194,000

We respectfully repeat the request to the officers of the City Banks to send in their weekly averages, for advertisement in the TIMES, and the duplicates to the Clearing-house, in the course of the day on *Saturday*, instead of Monday—to avoid the labor and irregularity which would be incident to making up a tabular statement on the holiday.

A private letter from Illinois to one of the City Directors of the Peoria Railroad, received to-day, represents the weather as fine for the crops, the wheat looking unusually well and nearly ready for the sickle. The new crop, says the writer, "Will be cut next week, and sent off, I think, as soon as threshed. One farmer in this neighborhood, (McLean County,) has 1,500 acres in wheat which will yield 30,000 bushels." The high waters were rapidly subsiding, and the business of the roads improving. A gentleman recently from the same State informs us that the dry weather, of late, had enabled the corn-planters to replant with success, where the early planting had been overflowed, and after all, this important crop also promises well.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,312,695	$732,248	$1,000,756
Thrown on market	1,253,184	44,816	1,052,504
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	46,460,517	45,786,702	23,221,248
Thrown on market	46,356,181	39,069,065	28,775,960

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	795	$418,608	230	$51,764	136	$46,807
Man. of Cotton	657	132,876	35	8,133	80	16,433
Man. of Silk	352	271,817	17	6,716	23	23,579
Man. of Flax	206	51,298	28	8,772	170	26,248
Miscellaneous	155	48,760	2	2,022	183	16,078
Total	2,165	$923,359	312	$77,397	592	$129,145
		77,397				923,359
Total Entered		$1,000,756	Total Marketed			$1,052,504

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, from the principal cities in the Union, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	½ ꝑ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	1 ꝑ ct pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Nashville	1½ ꝑ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	½ ꝑ ct. pr.	Detroit	½ ꝑ ct. pr.
Chicago	1 ꝑ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1 ꝑ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ꝑ ct. pr.	Dubuque	½ ꝑ ct. pr.
Savannah	½ ꝑ ct pr.	Mobile	¼ ꝑ ct. dis.
St. Louis	½ ꝑ ct. pr	New-Orleans	¼ ꝑ ct. dis.
Louisville	⅝ ꝑ ct. pr.		

LAND WARRANTS.

TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants steady, thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ꝑ acre	$0 89	$0 92
120 acre warrants, ꝑ acre	78	82
80 acre warrants, ꝑ acre	89	92
40 acre warrants, ꝑ acre	1 10	$1 15

Messrs. BORUP & OAKES, bankers, St. Paul, Minnesota, who suspended last Fall, having fully discharged all their liabilities, with regular interest, have resumed business.

The Irving Savings Institution, and the Mariners' Savings Bank have declared their usual semi-annual dividends.

The Interest Coupons of the County of Rock Island, Ill., due at the American Exchange Bank will be paid at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

The New-York Corn Exchange Association has declared a dividend of 5 ꝑ cent. ꝑ share, payable on and after July 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment.
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

☞ $100 000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.
$100 000 United States Treasury Notes, 4¾ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate—FRIDAY, July 2.

The following foreclosure sales were made by Mr. LUDLOW:

In the suit of the New-York Life Insurance Company against PETER W. LIVINGSTON, two lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, 325 feet west of Sixth-avenue, about 18.9x61, were sold to Mr. ISAAC C. KENDALL for $3,700, and $3,800 respectively. As usual, nothing was said about any improvements on these lots; but if our recollection serves us, there were built on these lots, some two or three years since, by Mr. LIVINGSTON, some very respectable three-story high stoop brick houses, for which he asked $6,000 each. Whether so or not, it must needs be that great injustice is done to parties against whom these foreclosures are made, by advertising such houses and lots as the above for sale as mere lots. Buyers attending the sale ask in vain if there is any improvement on the lot. The auctioneer does not know, it is not his business; the attorney in the suit does not know, it is not his business; the plaintiff in the suit who forecloses is probably not present, having given his instructions to his attorney. The effect in nine cases out of ten is to reduce all competition either down to zero, or else to two or three shrewd individual speculators who make it their business to investigate every case that comes up. As to there being any general public competition such as the law undoubtedly contemplates, there is certainly very little, if any at all, as is proved by the fact that in a great majority of cases the mortgagee buys the property for the amount of the mortgage foreclosed.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold a lot—improved we presume from the price, but how, we know not—on the south side of Fortieth-street, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by 89.9 feet, for $3,500, subject to a mortgage of $2 500 and interest from 1st May, 1857; bought by the plaintiff in the suit, CHARLES E. GRANT against WM. A. FOSTER and others.

Also by the same, in the suit of JAMES LYNCH against OPHELIA F. TAYLOR, administratrix of the estate of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, were sold four lots 100 feet deep being one-half the front lots on the east side of Third-avenue, south corner of Fifty seventh-street, (100 feet wide.) Bought by PETER LYNCH for $8,600.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have sold 4 full lots together with a small dwelling-house on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, for $3,200. Also, three through lots, (6 in all) 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue, running from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-second-streets, at $225 per lot. Seller, GEORGE H. PECK, Esq.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower, and dull local trade; sales 800 bbls., at $3 75@$3 90 for Common to choice superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $4@$4 12 for extra do.; $4@$4 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $4 37@$4 50 for double extra. WHEAT lower; sales 18,000 bush. Warm Chicago Spring, at 66c.@67c. CORN lower; sales 30,000 bush. Heated, 50½c.@51c. OATS steady; sales 40,000 bush., at 38½c., afloat, and 38¾c.@39c., free on board. WHISKY firmer; sales 150 bbls., at 21c. FREIGHTS unchanged, at 10c. on Wheat, and 36c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn, 50,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 35,000 bush. Corn, 14,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. CORN firm; sales 6,500 bush. Choice Illinois River, at 66c. afloat. OATS steady. Canal FREIGHTS dull, at 27c.@28c. on Flour; 7½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—24,000 bush. Wheat; 30,000 bush Corn; 12,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 2.

FLOUR firm at $3 90@$4 20. WHEAT steady. MESS PORK—Good demand at $14@$14 50—mostly held at $14 75@$15. WHISKY firm at 19c.

ALBANY, Friday, July 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR quite dull. WHEAT—No sales of importance. Small parcels Milwaukee Club sold at 88c.; large offerings of Chicago Spring, but no buyers. CORN dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bushels at 65c.@70c.; the former for heated, afloat, the latter for sound Prime; sound somewhat firmer in the afternoon; sales 5,000 bushels at 72c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 22½c.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 65c. CORN—A declining tendency. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—21,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—60,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 81,000 bushels Wheat; 82,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 2.

COTTON—Sales of the week 2,600 bales, and receipts 5,200. Middling Fair, 12¾c. Stock, 23,000 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, July 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales at 11½c. for Middling. Sales of the week 2,800 bales, and receipts 1,200. Receipts ahead of last year, 33,000 bales. Stock, 30,000 bales. EXCHANGE and FREIGHTS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 2.

FLOUR unchanged. Wheat dull. CORN active; Yellow. 78c. WHISKY scarce. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE and SUGAR advancing.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 2.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street and Ohio $4 25@$4 35. WHEAT steady at 74c.@75c. for white, and 75c.@77c. for yellow. WHISKY steady at 22c.@23c. PROVISIONS very dull, with a declining tendency. Bacon Shoulders, 6c.@6½c.; Sides, 7½c.@8c. Bulk Shoulders, 5¼c.@7½c. LARD, 9¾c.@10½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,000 bales at an advance of ⅛c.; middling quoted at 12c. SUGAR and MOLASSES are quiet. TOBACCO easier. FLOUR steady. INDIA BAGGING 15c. EXCHANGE on New-York unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Friday—First Board*—$1 100 City Railroad 6s, 95¼; 3,600 do., 95½; 316 City 6s, New, 100⅛; 1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 48; 4,000 do., 49; 2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 64; 1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 77; 14 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98½; 6 do., 98⅜; 50 Elmira Railroad, 10¾; 42 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 6 do., 41⅛; 20 Morris Canal Pref., 102; 6 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53; 100 Reading Railroad, 22⅛; 13 Girard Bank, 11; 7 Philadelphia Bank, 107½; 6 Consolidation Bank, 23½.

Closing Prices.—United States 5s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 95¼@95¾; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 95¼@95¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@101; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@87¾; Reading Railroad, 22⅛@22¼; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 74½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 87; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 66½@67; Pennsylvania Railroad 41@41¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 97@99½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86½@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46; Morris Canal Preferred 101½@102½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 56@57½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14½@15½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛@11¼; Girard Bk., 10⅞@11; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 46½@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9@9⅛; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57½@58; New Creek, ⅛@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 14
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	July 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	July 15
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	June 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Clifton, from Buenos Ayres—L. N. Clumberg, H. Fernan, J. Hayes, lady and 4 children, Capt. B. Freeman, (of bark Lion, recently condemned at Buenos Ayres,) J. Brack.

In bark Pearl, from Ponce, P. R.—Messrs. Eastman, Hotchkiss, Peck, Joslin and Master.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.... 11 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 19 | Gov. Island. 1 08 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 2

Cleared.

Steamships Ericsson, Lowber, City Point, Dunham & Co.; Empire City, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O Roberts; Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre, &c., D. Torrance.

Ship M. Russell, Perkins, Richmond, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks E. A. Chase, Booth, Porta de Cuba, ——; Old Dominion, Webster, Cardenas, Robert & Williams; Eliza Barss, Watlinton, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Cora, Stirling East Indies, master.

Brig Aura, Brekke, Cadiz, Holmboe & Hoadley; Adeline, (Dan.,) Ulricksen, Gloucester, Funche & Meinche; Issiah, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Evergreen, Hinckley, Baltimore, Arrowsmith & Eall; W. H. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; Hannah, Parker, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, Camp Pinckney, Watson & Mears; E. Flower, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Woodbridge Watt, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; E. Brooks, Gardner, Newport, master; Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ben, McCready, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Compromise, Childs, Liverpool May 23, with mdse. and 270 passengers to Zerega & Co. June 5, lat. 49, lon. 85 15, Henry Blood, seaman, of England, was washed overboard from the cat head, and lost. June 3, exchanged signals with ship Eliza. The C. crossed the Banks in lat. 46—saw no ice.

Bark Pearl, (Br.,) Hutchings, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Middleton & Co.

Bark Clifton, (of Baltimore,) Lewis, Buenos Ayres May 1f, and weighed anchor in the outer Roads of Montevideo, with hides, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with U. S. ships St. Lawrence, Falmouth, and store-ship Supply, supposed for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Burmah, McKenzie, Calais 14 ds., with lath to G. Boardman.

Brig Magnet, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Guyama, P. R., June 15, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Dorothy, (Br.,) Field, Trinity Bay, N. F., 28 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Sons.

Brig Starlight, (of Boston,) Dyer, Guyama, P. R., June 19, with sugar to Bassett, Bacon & Co.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. A. J. De Rosset, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Howland, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. A. Griffen, (of Fall River,) Borden, Baracoa June 22, with fruit to C. Ackerly & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Magellan Cloud, Sargent, Machias 8 ds., with spars to E. L. Snow.

Schr. Dolphin, Ingalls, Machias 8 ds., with lath, &c., to Maybew, Talnot & Co.

Schr. Susan, Webb, Elizabeth City, for Providence.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Nantucket, with oil to master.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Hall, Westerly, R. I., stone.

Schr. Jane, Hellny, Nyantic, with stone.

Schr. M. T. Leman, Leavitt, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. J. Wood, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

SAILED—Steamship Empire City, for Havana and New Orleans. Ship Dewitt Clinton, for Liverpool.

WIND—S. S. E., during the day.

By Telegraph.

MOBILE, July 2—Arr. barks E. H. Gamble, New-York; E. Sherwood, Liverpool; Saml. Moxley, Portland.

Spoken, &c.

J. A. W. Appulgarth—bark, bd. N., June 18, lat. 18 57 N., lon 61 21.

Morales—bark, from Philadelphia, stg. W., June 24, lat 27 10, lon. 72 30.

S. Montague—Travers, from Baltimore for Barbadoes, all well, June 27, lat. 33 47, lon. 70 57.

V. Doane, whaling schr., of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. black and 70 of sperm, all well, June 27, lat. 32 08, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 17, barks Antelope, for New-Haven, ldg.; Hyperion for New-York; Sharp, (Br.,) for London June 19. Brigs Robt. Mowe, for New-Haven; Ancosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, for New-York. Schrs. Masonic, for do.; Abby Thaxter, dsg.; Mohawk, Batto, wtg. cargo. A Danish brig, from Laguyra loaded with tobacco and cocoa, was reported ashore on the Half Moon shore; vessel and cargo total loss—crew saved.

At Guyama, P. R., June 19, brigs Sarah, for New-Haven in 10 ds.; P. Young, for New-York in 5 ds. Schrs. Ocean Ranger, just arr. from St. Croix, to load for New-York; Wm. Carroll, from do., for do.; Mecca, for Richmond in 2 ds.; M. C. Terbell, for New-York in 6 ds. The brig Saml. Otis, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previously.

At Buenos Ayres, May 15, barks Dawn, Chase and Abigan, Rollins, for Boston soon; Hahnemann, Abbott, fm. New-York, unc.; Paladin, Wilson, for New York soon; brig Catharine Johnston, Crammer, for Paraguay.